THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,366—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th June	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10852
1st July	HIMALAYA	6936		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
15th "	ARABIA	7933		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912		
	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th Aug		7951		
12th "	PERSIA	6099	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	SALSETTE			
26th "	CALEDONIA	7000		10990
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOR	
9th "	OCEANA	6619		9003
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	
23rd "	ARABIA	7933		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldnino.	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R.Rubattino.	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Baldnino.	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th Sept. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Singl Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 745; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
mainga	4590	30th June 1911.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 325.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs.	22nd June	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	23rd June	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1955 tons, sailing on Wednesday, 21st June, calling at Muscat, Bun der Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st June, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142		21st Dec. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for outward by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Mouton	14th July.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Horaby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st June 1911
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6363	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5105	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. 1912

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912,

			Leave Bombay about.	
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	28th Feb.	1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th "	"
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	23rd "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May	"
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 133. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,460,398,39
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

WATCHES
OF
HEREDITARY VALUE.

THE cases of our WATCHES are of the sturdy character which ensures great durability and the movements are thoroughly complete in mechanical finish and perfection.

Our Watches are of that quality and class which make any one of them the PURCHASE OF A LIFE-TIME. With periodical overhauling by a practical watchmaker once in every two or three years, the HIGHER QUALITIES can be relied upon to maintain that excellent condition which render it possible for them to be deservingly recognised and treated as articles of valuable possession and suitable for transmission by inheritance.

		Nickel.	Silver.	Gold.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The	"Popular" Keyless Lever Pocket Watch	15-8	25	100
"	"Campaign" Keyless Lever Watch	25	40	200
"	Waltham Lever Railway Guards' Watch	22-8	...	...
"	Military Pocket Lever with Compass	35	...	...
"	Impermeable Watch, perfectly water-tight	35	65	...
"	Military Model Wrist Watch with wristlet	32	45	160
"	"Ideal" Model Wrist Watch with strap attached	37-8	47-8	160
"	New Square Wrist Watch in two sizes	...	70	165
"	New Square Table or Pocket Watch	50	70	375
"	Automatic Keyless Lever Watch	40	60	200
"	Paper Weight Timepiece	55	...	...
"	Extra Flat Lever Dress Watch	...	40	200
"	Military Pocket Lever	...	45	...
"	"Coventry" English Lever	...	70	...
"	High-grade English Lever Watches	...	100	450
"	"Tell-Tale" Watchman's Watch	65	...	...
"	Travelling Tinker Goliath Watch in silver cases from	25	...	...
"	Chronograph only with Minute recorder	20	...	...
"	Double Chronograph only with minute recorder	55	65	...
"	Double Dial Chronograph-Watch dial one side chrono other	...	65	185
"	Watch Chronograph, start, stop and fly back action from	65	95	185
"	Calender Watch	24	65	320
"	Repeater Watch, repeats quarters and minutes	...	250	400

MARCKS & Co., LTD, WATCH MAKERS OF REPUTE. ESTABLISHED 1873.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND

EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWA LA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP
CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES. { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Limited, will be CLOSED from July 1st to July 14th, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

June, 20th 1911.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant (Coronation Day).

THE JAFFER ALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Liquidation).

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,080 ring spindles and 8,472 mule spindles in all 19,532 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on the 28th and 29th June, 1911, the first salenot having been sanctioned by the Court.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the Undersigned on application and the property will be on view during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER, Official Liquidator, Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia Surat, dated 17th June, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th June, 1911.

THE MALABAR TIMBER YARDS AND SAW MILLS, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS are invited for the GOODWILL, BUILDINGS, PLANT, MACHINERY and Stock in Trade of the Hubli Branch of the above-named Company. This comprises a complete Timber plant and business with a good connection in a district where there is an excellent opening.

Particulars on application to the Liquidator.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY, F.A.A., Post Box 67, Madras.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
	Simla Dep, 8-15	Arr. 18-30	

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

A NAP HAND OF STAR PICTURES.

"PUNCHESTOWN RACES."

"Detective Gallows and the three star Gang."

"THE BIRDS' BREAD CRUMBS."

"THE MARRIAGE HATERS."

"Betty and Jane at the Theatre."

EVERY PICTURE A STAR ATTRACTION ALSO MANY OTHER ENJOYABLES ONES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?

LOOK OUT!

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!

If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's

Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,

STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,

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3 Improved Fibre Extracting Machines B. with coarse set teeth.
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1 Special Fibre Extracting Machine C.
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3 Coir Fibre Spinning Machines F. for Spinning coarse, heavy yarns.
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The above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 258 of 1910.

Ahmed Dawood ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Ebrahim Dawood and others..... Defendants.

The sale of the Immoveable Property at Ghogari Mohalla in the above suit that was to advertised to take place TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1911, is POSTPONED till further notice.

SALE OF FANCY AND ARTISTIC JAPANESE GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a consignment of Japanese goods suitable for house decoration and presentation, consisting of coffee cups and saucers, satsuma vases, bronze and brass vases, oxidyzed silver dressing sets in silk-lined case, oxidyzed silver inkstands, powder boxes, cigarette boxes, lacquered and inlaid panels, lacquered cover albums, folding screens.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1911.

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On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

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MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 12	„ 8 0
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N.B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19] [BOMBAY, June 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 13-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4 ex		
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 9-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	53		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-31	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-41		1-8
do. do. New York ...	4-85 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Sellers at the rate.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Moderate business.
Futures ...	Quieter
East Indian ...	.....
Manchester	Buyers and sellers apart.
Total Sales ...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports ...	5,000
Mid-Americans ...	8-17—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7-79	7-74	7-48	7-14	7-38
—15	—15	—14	—14	—13
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6-95	6-94	6-94	6-95	
—13	—13	—13	—12	

New York Official noon call July 14-74 Oct. 13-20
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 14-78 Oct. 12-12

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000
Receipts at „ Last year ...	6,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	3,000
Spot Cotton— ...	15-30—20
Futures—Month of July 14-61—24	Declined on favourable weather reports and longs unloading.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13-15—12	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...15 5-16 unchgd
Futures month of July	... 14-70—15
Futures month of Oct	... 13-04—17
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good M. G. Bhownagger	7 1-4
F. G. M. G. Bengal	6 18-32
F. G. M. G. Bengal	6 22-32
Fine M. G. Bengal	6 26-32

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	11 7-8
George Mayall's Yarn	11 7-8

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi	...31 unchgd.
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
J.-A.-Q. Red Karachi	...22 5-8 unchgd.
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	...3,220,040

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs	...33 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.	
Buyers, &c—Sellers.	
Tone—quiet.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... 33 1-4
Do. Month—June	
Buyers, &c—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.	
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	45 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 unchgd.
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	...63 1-4+1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...63+1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	...12 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...4-1 Done—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 68 1-4
Yellow Metal	...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£56 15-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay	...10

GOAT SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale closed quietly to-day.
Goat skin sold 1,144,000,
Best qualities in good demand,
Goat skin Madras Prime unchanged.
Goat skin Madras Fair 1.3 to 1d. lower.
Goat skin Madras ordinary 1d. lower.
Goat skin Bombay good 1d. lower.
Goat skin Bombay fair 1d. lower.
Goat skin Bombay ordinary 1d. lower.

SHEEP SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with good demand.
Sheep skin Madras fair to 2d. higher.
Sheep skin Bombay 1 to 1 1-2d. higher.

ARRIVALS—
" Buffalo".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12-9—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...10-8 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...July.
Tone—Market opened dull and closed steady.	
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	...14 8 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's	...July-August.
Tone—Very steady—Not much doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11-3—Value.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Firm.	
Javas—General Tone—Slow demand at unchanged prices.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [20TH June, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 17th and 18th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	33	45,761
B B and C I Railway ...	79	94,731

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened at 1s. 4d. T. T. and Demand with little enquiry for bank remittance. For 3 months' sight credits the general rate is 1s. 4 3-16d. but Private bills are very scarce and could probably be placed at 1-32 less. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-2
Shanghai „	...178 3-4
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and closes steady with sellers as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 11	0
1st Settlement	... „	96 10	0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 down for ready at 24 1-2and 1-16 down for delivery in two months at 24 9-16. New York was 1-4 lower at 53. The local market opened at 62 1-2 ex duty for ready, and has remained steady. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs:	24	0 0
Australian „ ...	... „	24	0 0
Sovereigns „ ...	... „	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... „	62	8 0
„ 1st settlement	... „	62	8 0
„ 2nd Settlement	... „	62	10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

In spite of the continued drop in the Home markets our market is steady and prices show very little change. There is some enquiry for New Crop Bengals and Oomras, but very little business has resulted owing to lack of sellers.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand by shippers and mills. Prices keep steady especially for high class lots.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	361	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	„	355	do
Do H G Westerns	„	323	do
Do M G do	„	330	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	307-8	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	„	244	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	„	272	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Flat.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	25,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7-80	7-75	7-48	7-13
+01	+01	unchgd	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6-99	6-94	6-93	6-92	6-93
—01	—01	—01	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	11	14	0 B. T.
September ...	... „	12	13	6 R. T.
May 1912 ...	... „	11	4	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready ...	„	7	8	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	„	6	8	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	0	0
Yellow Hingangbat ...	„	57	0	0
Black Kutni ...	„	43	0	0

JASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	8	0

COTTONSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	22	0	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9	10	0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet.

We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	40	8	0
Small ...	„	39	0	0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

July-August ...	Rs.	7	3	0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi ready. ...	Rs.	4	10	0 R. T.
„ „ July ...	Rs.	4	11	0 R. T.
„ „ Sept ...	Rs.	5	0	6 R. T.

SHARES.

The Share market is closed to-day owing to a Parsee holiday.

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 21 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	6,439 bales
Wheat ...	...	25,509 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	9,998 „
Rapeseed ...	...	7,708 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	147 „
Poppyseed ...	...	3,749 „
Groundnuts...	...	44 „
Castorseed ...	...	4,163 „
Rice ...	...	146,311 „
Myrabollams	...	Nil
Cottonseed ...	...	1,774 „
Mowraseed ...	...	1,311 „
Gram ...	...	437 „
Joowar ...	...	224 „
Maize ...	...	999 „

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oympia s—12 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 2,950 cwts myrabollams, K Keshowji.
City of Paris s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—2,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.
Himalaya s—835 cwts dry ginger, 137 cwts dry chillis and 170 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 400 cwts dry ginger, E Sultanally ; 228 bales hemp, M Nathubhoy ; 102 casks skins Enrico N Stein ; 200 bales savrie cotton, J Kassum ; 65 cwts buffalo horns and 10 cwts deer horns, A H Bundeally ; 35 cwts gum, A Arjun.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stagpool s—502 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Olympia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
City of Paris s—21,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—18,250 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Conicliffs s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co ; 6,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Hirji Jetha.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbara s—55 bales savri cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Dorington Court s—14,000 castorseed and 25,993 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR SYRA.

Koerber s—55 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Asama s—850 cwts horns, E N Mahomed.

FOR BREMEN.

Lichtenfels s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clavsrley s—1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey ; 800 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros ; 17 bales hemp, Y H Desai and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 70 bales cotton, P Devram ; 1,015 cwts groundnuts, Parikh Bros.
Lichtenfels s—550 bales cotton, P Visram ; 65 bales hemp, M Nathubhai and Co ; 9,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,030 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 90 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeves and Co. 55 bales cotton, Devadkar and Co; 461 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 239 cwts gum S Cooverji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—173 bales cotton Ralli Bros 275 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—200 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton New Mofussil Co 200 bales cotton A. Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—50 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws N Kassam.

FOR KOBE.

Nipon s—100 bales Cotton N Rajaram and Co : 800 bales cotton the M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Nipon s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Koerber s—507 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HAYWOOD—June 12, at Eastcote, Naini Tal, Lieut William Haywood, retired list, aged 64 years 11 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. Our Star Attraction : " The Punchestown Races," a fine sporting film.

Maxim : " If you want a thing well done, get an expert to do it for you."—ROME SENTINEL.

ISLAM CLUB.—In honour of their Majestys' Coronation, Sir Curimbhai Ibrahim, Bart, the president, will be "At Home" to the members of the Club, on Thursday 22nd June between 4 to 6 p.m.

CORONATION BADGES.—Some pretty Coronation badges bearing portraits of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress set in several ornamental devices are being given to their customers by Messrs. N.D. Patel and Co., cycle dealers, of Princess St Bombay.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during May, including animals sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the agents of the Society, with the permission of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; and animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel are as follows ;—Cruelty cases fined 429 ; overloading 39 ; animals sent to hospital 174 ; animals sent to the Pinjrapole 1 ; warned and discharged 67 ; total 710.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution ;—Bai Gangabai, widow of Sheth Premji Narayan, Rs. 500 ; five muccadums of Bengal rice through R. B. Keshavji Nathor Sailor Rs. 25 per month for 14 months, Rs. 350 ; a Khoja gentleman, Rs. 150 ; for cloth and Rs 50 for feast, Rs. 200 ; Sheth Madhauji Jesang, Rs. 101 ; in honour of his grandson's birth and Rs. 25 as donation, Rs. 126 ; Mrs. Ruttonsee Muljee, Rs. 101 ; Sheth Ramji Laxmidass, Rs. 101 ; Sheth Moolchand Bhagmain Khatri, Rs.100 ; Sheth Morarji M Kamdar in honour of his son's thread ceremony, Rs. 100 ; Sheth Vallabhdass Jamnadass, in honour of his son's thread ceremony Rs. 51 and Rs. 25 for cloth, Rs. 76 ; Sheth Jamnadass Mulji in honour of his son Keshavji's marriage, Rs. 51 ; Bai Manek, widow of the late Sheth Meghji Tulsidass in honour of his grand-daughter's marriage, Rs. 51 ; Sheth Pherozshah Merwanji Marzban, Rs. 50 ; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 1-8 ; per day, Rs. 46-8 ; Sheth Nagindas and Sheth Shivji Gordhan, Rs. 25 ; Sheth Madhavji Thakarshi for cloth Rs. 25 ; Sheth Maganlal Barliwala for cloth Rs. 25 ; Sheth Kalidas Dharamshi Co., for cloth, Rs. 25 ; Mrs. Vincent, Rs. 25 ; Sheth Purshotam Dagal for cloth, Rs. 24 ; Sheth Jiwandas Petamber in honour of his daughter Lilawate's marriage, Rs. 2; and Sheth Sunderdas Dharamshi Co., Rs 20.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE current week's programme is quite up to the excellent reputation of the show, containing as it does quite a number of attractive star films. "The Punchestown Steeplechase" will appeal to lovers of sport, while the "Bird's Bread Crumbs," is a superbly-acted story full of deep pathos. The comic element in the programme is fully represented by "Oscar in Desperation," "The Marriage Haters," "Betty and Jane at the Theatre," and "Kissing by Hypnotic suggestion." In the last-named film, M. Prince, one of the most polished comedians of Europe, is seen at his best and it is a fit picture to send the audience home roaring with laughter. The public should not miss the opportunity of seeing this very excellent programme.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

THE "Insurance Observer" of London makes some eulogistic remarks on the Oriental Government Life Assurance Co., Ltd. of Bombay, based on the results of the last valuation. The "Oriental" it says, is indeed a wonder bearing in mind its age and the insignificance of its beginnings. Already claims to the amount of three crores of rupees have been paid and the funds exceed three crores and eight lakhs. To be more exact we may say that on December 31 last the total funds including the paid up share capital of Rs. 1,50,000 but excluding all sums held in respect of current liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,73,17,601, and between December 31 and April 11 there had doubtless been a considerable increase. A huge business as a fact has been built up by this company. . . That the beneficent work performed by this company is being more and more appreciated throughout British India is proved by the almost regular growth of the business in force. At the end of 1908 there were 52,168 policies existing, and the net amount assured with bonus additions was Rs. 10,01,27,383 ; a year later those totals had risen to 54,860 and Rs. 10,40,97,000 respectively : while the current return shows that in 1910 there was further increase of 2,595 in the number of policies and of Rs. 42,90,555 in the amount assured. It is also possible to assert that the new business of the Oriental is continuing to expand notwithstanding there was a slight decrease last year in the number of new policies issued. In 1909 a triennial valuation, it must be remembered was on the eve of taking place and this fact necessarily stimulated the demand for new contracts, whereas in 1910 current operations were interfered with by the investigation and subsequent distribution of profits. Mr. Thomas Wallace, of Edinburgh, the consulting actuary, makes one very interesting remark. Comparing the new business results of the 1904-06 and 1907-09 trienniums, he points out that there was an increase of nearly 4 1-2 per cent. in the new sums assured and of rather more than 6 1-2 per cent. in the new premiums, and that the average sum assured by each new policy had risen from Rs. 1,691 to Rs. 1,783, indicating an improvement in the status of the lives accepted. The return for the year 1910 testifies. as will be seen, to a further improvement in this respect, and it is therefore probable that in the course of a few years the management will find themselves relieved of one long-standing trouble—namely, the small average amount assured in each case—which has necessarily added to the working cost.

Gainsborough's "The Honourable Anne Duncombe," which was held at dols 400,000 when the Louvre declined to pay that price last March, and Romny's "Lady Milnes" have been bought by Mr. H. C. Frick, and are now in his Fifth-avenue house, New York.

The Hamburg-America Line has ordered from Messrs. Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg, a sister ship of the 50,000 tons liner "Europa," which is being built for the company at the Vulkan Yard at Stettin. The new vessel will be called "Imperator."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the following, among other, short causes.

CLAIMS ON ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS.

In the suit brought by Shrodayal Bukhtawarmal against Shivnarayan Ramprasad and others. Mr. Limji Banaji appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendants did not appear.

The suit was on an adjusted account in respect of commission agency account of the sale of 100 bales of account. Rs. 4,745 were found due.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with costs.

In the suit brought by Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh Dawood against Miya Saheb Abdulally Miya Saheb Sharaffally and another, Mr. Velinkar appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendants did not appear.

The claim was for papers and printing materials sold to the defendants. The account was adjusted in November 1907, when Rs. 5,484 were found due. The defendants made various payments and a balance of Rs. 3,474 was now due.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

In the suit brought by Madangopal Chandratan against Sobhagmal Oodechand and others, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear.

The suit was on an adjusted account, the plaintiff having acted as commission agents of the defendant's father who is now dead.

Rs 14,812 were found due and his Lordship passed a decree with interest and costs against the estate of the deceased. In case the property was joint, the decree was to be against the joint family property.

In the suit brought by Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Baronet and others, executors of the will of the late Mr. N. M Wadia, against H. D. Bernstein, Mr. Rustam J Mody appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendant did not appear.

The suit was on an adjusted account, the balance now due being Rs. 57,936.

A decree for the amount with interest and costs was passed.

TRANSFERRED TO LONG CAUSES.

In the suit brought by Abdul Tyeb Shaik Abdul Hussain and another against Sadarmal Jitmal and others, Mr J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs ; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General appeared for the defendants.

The Advocate-General said his clients had filed a written statement and he asked his Lordship to transfer the suit to the long causes list.

Mr. Davar said that the defence was a frivolous one. The suit was on an agreement which the defendant had sworn to be true on an affidavit.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the long causes list and reserved the question of costs.

CREDITOR'S SUIT.

In the suit brought by Nandramdas Hiramal against Fatmabai, widow, and others, the Hon'ble the Advocate General appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Michael Conway appeared for the minor defendants.

This was a creditor's suit for the administration of the estate of one Haji Ahmed Abdul Latiff, an umbrella merchant, who died heavily indebted. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 5,000 and said that the estate was insufficient to pay off the creditors.

His Lordship passed the usual administration decree and reserved costs and further directions.

DECREE BY CONSENT.

In the suit brought by Vallibhoy Kaderbhoy against Bomanji Rustamji and Company, Mr. Limji Banaji appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. D. Davar for the defendant.

Decree for Rs. 3,800 with interest and costs was passed by consent. Execution of the decree was stayed for three months.

CLAIM ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

In the suit brought by Abse Piru and Sons, Co. Ld., against M. A. M. Sharaffally and Coy., Mr. Kenneth Kemp appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendants did not appear.

The suit was on two bills of exchange signed by Dayal Mulji, proprietor of the defendant firm. Various payments were made on account and Rs. 1,377 were now due.

Decree for the plaintiff with interest and cost was passed.

CHARITABLE PROPERITY IN DISPUTE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar delivered judgment on a preliminary issue in the suit brought by Abdul Rehman Bapoo Saheb and another against Cassum Ebrahim and others for certain declarations.

This suit had been filed by the plaintiffs in June 1909 against Mahomedali Ebrahim, Cassum Ebrahim and Cawasji Motabhoy, alleging that the property in the plaint mentioned was religious charitable property, that the first two defendants had arranged to mortgage the property to the third defendant and got from him Rs. 500 as earnest money, that though the mortgage fell through, the third defendant had obtained a collusive decree against the first two defendants and that the third defendant had attached the charitable property and was about to have the same sold. They prayed for a scheme, for an order restraining the sale, for accounts, art, etc. Pending the suit, the first defendant died and his name was ordered to be struck off. In August last, when the case was called on, the second defendant did not appear and the third defendant went out of the suit after paying certain costs and removing his attachment. It was then stated to his Lordship that one Abdul Rehman Ahmed claimed to be the owner or the property, and it was necessary, to add him as a party defendant and proceed with the suit against him. Their application to add him as a defendant and to amend their plaint was acceded to. The plaintiffs had, before the institution of the suit, obtained the sanction of the Advocate-General under Section 92 of the Code. The plaint was amended in October last and Cassum Ebrahim became the first defendant, Cawasji Motabhoy became the second and Abdul Rehman the third. In the body of the plaint, the plaintiffs added two paragraphs and three prayers. In the added paragraph, they alleged that after the filing of this suit, the third defendant had taken forcible possession of the charitable property, got the same transferred to his name in the Collector's books and had been since then in possession, recovering the rents and profits thereof and appropriating the same to his own use. The prayers asked that the third defendant might be ordered to hand over possession of the property to the trustees to be appointed by the Court, that it might be declared that he was not a fit and proper person to be the muzavar of the durga and that pending the suit a receiver might be appointed. No sanction was obtained from the Advocate-General previous to the amendment of the plaint.

The third defendant, in his written statement, contended that so far as he was concerned, the suit was bad, as the consent of the Advocate-General was not obtained to the institution of this suit as against him.

When the suit came on for hearing, this issue was argued as a preliminary issue and his Lordship, in delivering his judgment, yesterday, held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain this suit as against the third defendant on the ground that no sanction of the Advocate-General was obtained previous to his being made a defendant in the suit and previous to the amendment of the plaint.

The suit as against him was dismissed with all costs.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward, Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhordas applied for the revision of the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment on Naran Makandas passed by Mr. D. Dostabhai, First Class Resident Magistrate of Nadiad.

The accused had threatened to take the complainant's life. The parties had come to an agreement after the charge was framed, but the Magistrate held that the offence was non-compoundable and sentenced the accused as above stated.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Canji Goolabchand and Company, against Prote Shivnarayan Sadasukhdas and others to recover Rs. 8,326, being the balance due on a promissory note of Rs. 8,500.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. Bomanji J. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, were for the first three defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendants in July 1907 promised on a note to pay on demand the sum of Rs. 8,500 jointly and severally at 24 per cent. interest. The defendants had paid Rs. 3,500 in three different sums on account thereof. There was now due Rs. 8,326 for balance of principal and interest. They, therefore, claimed the amount with interest and costs.

The first three defendants, in their written statement, stated that the plaintiff had brought this suit in collusion with the sixth defendant for whose accommodation they had signed a promissory note of about Rs. 4,200. Of the note in suit, over Rs. 4,000 had been paid, but the plaintiffs had not given credit to them of two items. They counter-claimed an account and the note of Rs. 4,200, passed by them to accommodate the sixth defendant.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

CREW WANTS TO HAVE A JOLLY TIME.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Spiers charged twelve of the crew on board the s. s. "Daylight" with refusing to work. The case for the prosecution was that the s. s. "Daylight" left New York about five months ago, and recently arrived in Bombay harbour. She had six hundred tons of manganese ore in Bombay. She was waiting for a clear day to sail, when the accused refused to work. They asked for an advance of money, but as they had already overdrawn their salary in this way, they were refused.

Asked by his Worship why they wanted a further advance of money, the accused said they wanted to have a jolly time of it in Bombay.

His Worship remarked as regarded the charge that he had only to decide whether the accused were justified in refusing to work.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each and to forfeit two days' wages for every twenty-four hours' absence.

CREW'S SAD PLIGHT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, some of the crew of the steam tug "Tandanya" now lying in the Bombay harbour, again appeared and renewed their application requesting that their Captain should be asked to give them wages during the time they remained stranded in this city on account of the monsoon. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the Master and the Bombay agents of the tug.

Mr. Godinho said that the Home firm in reply to their telegram sent them, had cabled, saying that the Agents must insist upon the fulfilment of the contract.

His Worship thereupon ordered a summons to be issued.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Liladhar Khetsey, a servant in the employ of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 135-9. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, and Mr. Balubhai J. Desai, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Rangneker, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Manekial Mehta, pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that he used to fetch bazaar, do household work and make payments to merchants and grocers in the market for articles supplied by them. In the course of his duties he was entrusted with different sums of money to be paid to different persons. Out of these sums, he misappropriated Rs. 135-9 to his own use. He recently went to his native place, after which he did not return to work.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PATHAN CHEAT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged one Noorhussein Mahomedji, a Pathan, with attempted cheating. The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th instant, the accused went to Captain Conry, Adjutant, 96th Berar Infantry, stationed in Bombay, and asked an advance of money, stating he was a military man and stranded in Bombay. He presented the usual form of application entitling a military man to ask for an advance. He added he belonged to the 9th Hodson's Horse, stationed at Mhow. Captain Conry becoming suspicious, telegraphed to the Commanding Officer at that place, and a reply was received to the effect that no such man of the name given belonged to Hodson's Horse and that the man must be an impostor. The accused promised to call on Captain Conry in the afternoon, but did not turn up and instead was taking train at the Victoria Terminus when he was arrested and taken to the Military Lines and then handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he had found the form on the road and had simply gone to the Military authorities to give it over as it did not belong to him.

Questioned as to why he had not at the same time handed over to the Military authorities a railway troop ticket which was found on his person, bearing the same name as that written on the form, the accused made no reply.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lis

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hatumet 2,584 tons, Captain J. Peters arrived here yesterday from Calcutta June 6 with a cargo of coal.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain G. W. Cookman, sailed yesterday for Shanghai &c., via Colombo with China and Australian mails & general cargo and passengers.

THE Natal Line steamer Umvoloi 1,906 tons Captain R. C. Kessler, sailed yesterday for London and Middlesbrough with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Scharzfels, 3,533 tons Captain H. Siebji will sail to-day for Madras and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 19th June, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 20.

Beme .....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Conicliffe .....2485 Pottinger ...W & A Graham & Co
Ulererek.....2441 Tayler .....W & A Graham & Co
Baltonhall.....2264 Gorst .....T Morrison & Co
Earl of Elgin.....2671 Robertson .....
Fife .....2491 Harrison .....T Morrison & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gales.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Glenstrae .....3054 McGillivray...W&A Graham & Co
Helias.....860 Knudsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Hosemie.....963 Hughes .....B & P S N Co
Hatumet...2684 Peters .....
Inverness.....2401 Venus .....T Morrison & Co
Maranoa.....805 Kaes murin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3590 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Querimba.....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Rokeby .....2455 Sheldrake...W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Said.....502 McBean ...A M Jiwanji & Co
Scharzfels.....3533 Siebji ..W & A Graham & Co
Scfala.....3426 Bowman .....M M & Co
Tosa Maru.....3610 Satow.....N Y Kaisha
Umballa.....3426 Bait .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Conisclife	2572	Charles	Hull	....27-6...	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Clan Shaw	2504	Hunter	Dunkirk	...1-7...	J Finlay & Co
D&E Koerber	3157	Cesulich	Trieste	...1-7...	A L S N Co
F Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	N F	....N F.....	J Finlay & Co
G Naderi	1163	Lorne	Jeddah	...22-6...	B & P S N Co
H Somali	1615	Stoffregen	Durban	...25-6...	A Strande & Co
K Stagpool	2991	Campbell	Marseilles	...23-6...	W & A Graham & Co
M Devanha	4735	Powell	Aden	...24-6...	P & O Co
N Umvoloi	1906	Kessler	London	...20-6...	W & A Graham & Co
O Norkoowa	1074	Hugo	Mauritious via Karachi	....21-6...	B & H S N Co
P Claverley	2440	Kragh	Dunkirk	...24-6...	T Morrison & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2363	Wilson	Antwerp	...28-6	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK,

1 Toronto	3948	Pickering	Hull via Karachi	... 24-6...	J Finlay & Co
2 Olymphia	3269	Mitchell	Liverpool	...21-6...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Berbera	2791	Packham	Antwerp	24-6	M M & Co
4 Asama	2705	Hume	Dunkirk	...30-6	T M & Co
5 Clan Graham	3289	Elliott	Dunkirk	...30-6...	J Finlay & Co
6 Lichtenfels	3528	Freedon	Hamburg	...28-6...	W & A Graham & Co
7 Clan Sinclair	3230	Smith	Antwerp	....21-6...	W & A Graham & Co
8 Nippon	4014	Tarabocchia	Kobe	...24-6...	A L S N Co
9 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	....21-6...	P & O S N Co
10&11 City of Paris	5910	Campbell	Karachi	...29-6	K Nixon & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3705	Gregor	London	...1-7...	P & O Co
14 Ulysses	360	McDiarmid	Karachi	..23-6	M M & Co
15 Barbarigo	2321	Giacopello	Calcutta	..22-5...	Venice S N Co
16 Madura	1273	Logan	Busreh	....21-6...	M M & Co

Offside K

Linga	951	Bothwell	N F	N F	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	829	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bunger	...21-6...	Bo S N & Co Ld
Sabarmati	534	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld

H W V D

Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	....22-6...	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel	Commander	From
20	Hatumet	Peters	Calcutta June 6.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Newby Hall	Parker	Liverpool &c.
	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta
	Assaye	Cockman	Shanghai &c.
	Umvoloi	Kessler	London &c.

Steamer S harzfels Siebji for Calcutta, obtained her portclearances yesterday.

The following vessels are still for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Fife for Antwerp &c.
„ Tosa Maru for Kobe &c.
„ Umballa for Persian Gulf &c.
„ a Nairung for Calcutta &c.
„ a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 17th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Port Said on the morning of the 19th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 21st June,

481. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 4, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday the 22nd and Sunday the 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

482. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 as under :—
Wednesday 21st instant from 2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 24th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m.
Wednesday 28th instant from 2 to 5 p.m. matches 7, 8, and 9 close.

483. Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1910-11 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

484. Parade.—To-day, Wednesday the 21st instant, "G" Coy parade at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

485. Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will be closed (except for urgent work) on Thursday the 22nd instant, on account of the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Olympia," June 21.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia" will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria Dock to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship at 3-30 p. m.

TO LONDON.

Brees, Mr S M

TO LIVERPOOL.

Armin, Mr M C — Means, Miss A
Leroque, Mr D

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Courla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 21st June, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

SOME RECENT OCCURRENCES.

WHEN a Home newspaper of the ordinary kind expresses an opinion on Indian affairs, it is usually piquant and refreshing if not sound and illuminating, but we expected better things from the "Times" than from the common herd. Unfortunately, we have not got it with regard to the Tinnevelly murder. Its observations are only less absurd than those of the "Daily News." Some amount of superficial knowledge concerning India was acquired by the Foreign Editor of the former journal, during his brief visits here, but of what good is that to the "Times," when the dignitary is for ever travelling about the world instead of sitting in his chair and editing copy? The possibility is that some nomadic scribbler, some Anglo-Indian journalistic failure, who keeps in intermittent touch with the affairs of this country, suffering from a spasm of energy, or a temporary want of cash, has dashed off a thousand words of readable matter and sold it to the "Times," while his out-at-elbow associate has carried his, hot-haste down Fleet-street, and given the leader writer for the day a half-holiday, by inducing the Editor to buy his ill-considered folios. The two have proceeded along similar lines; grouped up Howrah, Khulna, Dacca and Tinnevelly and are even now busily commenting on the Mymensingh detective murder. The conclusion they arrive at is that there is a muddle, an extensive one in the administration of this country—a remarkable compliment to Lord Hardinge whose appointment they both heralded as pregnant with great joy for India. The "Times" animadverts on the "unquestionable weakness and inefficiency of the Bengal High Court." Two blacks do not make a white, but is there any High Court in India which is not unquestionably weak and inefficient? Yet the High Court of Bombay succeeded in appointing a Special Tribunal which convicted almost every man over whom hung even a breath of suspicion in the district of Nasik. Hostility between the Courts and the Police! Is it ever to be expected that the relations between the two will become much more harmonious, and is it not altogether desirable that they should? If the police make out a good case and that case is plainly and capably placed before the Bench, it has little chance of being upset, though the Judges would be wanting in their duty if they did not carefully and minutely analyse the evidence and every word of it. It may be the fault of the police who failed to piece their threads of information together properly; or it may have been that it was not efficiently handled by the Public Prosecutor, but a want of harmony between Courts and Police cannot account for much in cases of this kind, at all events.

"The evident determination of the Indian Government to have the country suitably whitewashed by the end of the year" and the term "window-dressing" are mere extracts from the vocabulary of the demagogue, signifying anything or nothing. The Government of India, we presume, will be blamed for the murder of Mr. Ashe, I.C.S., and the Babu Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department. We are glad the "Times" approves a vigorous determination to rule with firmness and repress political crime, but what evidence is there to prove the Tinnevelly murder to have been a political crime? From Madras we learn that during the Tinnevelly riots, of about three years ago, Mr. Ashe was Sub-Collector of Tuticorin and took vigorous measures to put down sedition and the activities which were associated with the agitator, Chidambaram Pillay, and his gang. All this is very vague. There has been some recrudescence of anarchism in the district, for only a few days ago a seditious pamphlet printed in Tamil and signed "Bande Mataram," was circulated from Tinnevelly by post, appealing to Indians to join the Abhinaba Bharata Samaj, described as a secret society. The pamphlet set out a number of pledges in lucid terms which recruits must take, and exhorted the murder of the British "in order to free India from the foreign yoke." The pamphlet added that the society planned its operations so secretly, that its victims would only feel blows and never realise from whence they came. That may all very well be, but it has yet to be proved that the assassin was in any way concerned in political agitation. The assassin is said to have been a robust, fair, well-fed adult, dressed in a khaki coat. On his person was found a second class ticket from Tinnevelly Bridge to Manyachi, and a letter, which is believed to have contained an important clue. We have not heard yet whether it did or did not, notwithstanding all the details and repetition of details which the wires have brought us. The assassin is said to belong to a Brahmin family of Shencottah, and had friends and relations in the district and is said to have lived in Viraraghavapuram for a few days before the occurrence "apparently with a view to shadowing the movements of the late Collector." There is nothing yet to show that he did or was there for that purpose.

He may have been a political degenerate or he may have had some petty grievance against Mr. Ashe, which preyed upon his mind. Anyhow we fail to recall how the deceased officer, as Sub-Collector, attracted any particular attention at the time of the Tinnevelly riots. And if the assassin had been the tool of a political organisation, he would scarcely have chosen the spot for the commission of the murder which he did, and certainly not that in which he performed his "Act of Martyrdom." He did not even raise a cry of "Bande Mataram," as he pulled the trigger. There was no mob to hear him, no gallery of applauding spectators. The whole thing was devoid of the farcical-tragic element with which political episodes in this country are attended. Still, that does not strike our mentors at Home, who can diagnose our every disorder from a distance of six thousand miles. If they had liked to tack the Mymensingh murder on to the Howrah and Khulna cases and preach the necessity for firmness in dealing with political crime we could have joined with them. When the Seditious Meetings Act was mutilated, we ventured to suggest that the premises upon which Government was moving were entirely misleading, that there was no less unrest and sedition in India then than at the time the original measure was passed, that instead of weakening its armoury it should strengthen it. Members of Council raised similar objections, but theirs were voices crying in the wilderness. The closing remark in the summary of English opinion, which Reuter wires us, suggests that in Bengal "vast sums of public money have been wasted in prosecutions which, beside being futile, appear to support a suspicion of vindictiveness." To which we would reply that no more arrant, utter nonsense was ever penned.

THE INDIAN SUGAR TRADE, LAST year all the importers of Java and Austrian sugar here, in Calcutta and in Karachi had a very bad time. As a result of the beet crop in Europe, towards the end of last year, turning out much larger than all previous records, in consequence of a spell of good weather contrary to all expectations, rates all over the world came down heavily and Java sugar in India dropped between twenty and thirty per cent. Many sugar dealers failed here, in Calcutta and in Karachi and all the importers were badly hit. This year the aspect of the trade is such that they view the situation with alarm. While last year's losses ruined the greater number of the dealers—many of them of very long standing—a great number of those who managed to remain solvent will find it almost impossible to come off unscathed this year, unless something very unexpected happens to help to bring about an advance in rates. After the great drop in the price of sugar towards the end of last year, many a dealer holding sugar purchased for this year at high rates, entered into fresh contracts for more at the declined rates with a view to make the average so that when rates recover their position might improve considerably. During the last few weeks rates for Java sugar have dropped much below the former level to make their position worse than ever. What gives the importers the greatest cause for anxiety is the fact that a lot of speculators came out and bought large quantities of sugar soon after the great fall in prices towards the close of last year, as prices then seemed to them to be very low and they hoped to make a good thing out of it when rates recovered. But rates have not recovered sufficiently since to afford them an opportunity to get out of their contracts profitably and now they are lower than those that tempted them into their speculative contracts. After another month or two Java sugar will begin to arrive in large quantities and a good deal of it, for account of the speculators and also for account of last year's insolvents, will be thrown on the market which is already in a very unhealthy state with some 300,000 bags of Mauritius sugar for account of a big Mauritius sugar merchant, come to grief, awaiting buyers. As a rule formerly all sugar from Mauritius used to come in double bags. During the last year, in order to save the cost of the extra gunny, the system of importing it in single gunny bags was introduced. Now while those who hold their sugar are anxious to clear it, as it is stated that Mauritius sugar, if kept in stock in single bags during the monsoon months, will deteriorate considerably and buyers are keeping back. This may be only a false alarm spread by some parties scheming to buy the lot cheap, but, at the same time, the fact of this large quantity of sugar waiting for sale is having a depressing effect on the market. When Javas begin to come in shiploads in a couple of months' time, we shall have a large stock of Mauritius sugar. In Karachi and Calcutta also stocks are heavy. Under these circumstances, when Javas begin to arrive, with the prospect of speculators and insolvents sugar pressing for sale, importers may well expect to see a condition of affairs even worse than that they experienced last year. Of course, a good deal will now depend on the new Austrian beet crop and its progress will be watched with great interest. During the last few days the weather conditions for the beet crop have not been very satisfactory and therefore there has been an improvement in the rates for sugar in London. Thus, after rates touching 11s. for white Java have now improved to 11s. 5·1/2d. Only one big importer sold in our market at 11s. which was 4d. below the then rate in London, and the sale had to be covered soon at 11s. 3d. and 11s. 3 1/2d. by buying back locally.

CORONATION HONOURS. THE Home list of Coronation Honours, which we publish this morning, is imposing and representative, such as befits the great occasion. It includes all ranks of society, from the head of the family from which Queen Mary comes to undistinguished members of Parliament; it embraces representatives of every portion of the Empire. Dominion Premiers scaling giddy social heights and humble colonial administrators, bestows favour on all political creeds, and impartially honours arts and sciences. To India, although our Eastern Empire is to have a special Honours list of its own in December, it is of considerable interest. For the arduous and distinguished labours which he has performed for his party in more than one office, the present Secretary of State has been promoted to a marquisate, a distinction on which his Lordship will receive hearty congratulations from the East, and will be applauded at Home by political friends and opponents alike. An ex-Viceroy and an ex-Governor of Bombay are mentioned. Lord Curzon, who since his return to political activity, has taken a foremost place in the House of Lords in fighting the Government's veto proposals, becomes an Earl. Lord Reay, who after leaving Bombay, where as Governor he is still gratefully remembered by the Indian communities, served for four years as Under-Secretary of State for India, becomes a Knight of the Thistle. Lord Kitchener also is made a Knight of St. Patrick. Two of the permanent officials at the India Office have been decorated, and amongst the long list of smaller honours none have been more deservedly won than the K. C. B., which has been awarded to Major Ronald Ross, for his indefatigable and invaluable researches in the field of tropical disease. The valuable advice which for many years Sir James Lyle Mackay has placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and the distinguished service which he has rendered in the Far East, are fittingly recognised with a peerage. It is some fifteen years, since Sir James gave up his residence in India, but it is hardly necessary to remind our readers that he is still closely connected with Bombay shipping interests, being a partner in the firm of Messrs. McKinnon McKenzie and Co., and a director of the British India Navigation Co. Two vacancies in the Order of the Star of India are filled as Coronation Honours by a "Gazette of India Extraordinary" by the election of General Sir Dighton Probyn, who did distinguished military service during and subsequent to the Mutiny, to be G.C.S.I. and Mr. Krishna Gupta to be K.C.S.I. The honour to Mr. Gupta will be fully appreciatd by his compatriots, as few Indians have worked more assiduously and with greater ability in the public service. He has had a lengthy career in the Indian Civil Service, which he entered in 1873 and since 1908 has been a member of the Council of the Secretary of State. A Royal appointment is specially appropriate, and therefore every one will welcome the more the bestowal of the Imperial Crown of India, an order reserved for British and Indian ladies of the highest rank, on the daughter of the Duke of Connaught, who so much endeared himself to all classes in this country, and has since performed such remarkable service for the British Empire.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest is reduced one per cent; the present rate is five per cent.

THE Municipal Committees of Multan and Gujranwala have accorded their cordial support to the main principles of the Elementary Education Bill.

THE *Punjabee* learns that the appeal of Tikka Sahib Surendra Shah of Rampur, Bus hahr State, against the orders of his alleged connection with a plot to murder Mr. Gibson, Forest Officer, has been rejected by the Lieutenant-Governor and prays for the reconsideration of the orders.

THE following appears in the Delhi Municipal proceedings just issued referring to the death of Rai Bahadur Lala Hardian Singh. He was 73 years of age and had been a member of the Municipal Committee for over 31 years and an Honorary Magistrate for 22 years, besides serving as Vice-President for several years. The late member devoted considerable attention to the Municipal finance and was long a member of the Financial Committee. His chief interest however lay in the Municipal gardens which for many years he administered with conspicuous success. Besides being the oldest member of the Municipality the Lala was one of the leading citizens of the Delhi whose advice and support could always be relied upon to uphold the best traditions of the great city whose destinies he held for so many years.

THE cruiser "Hamidieh" left Constantinople, in mail week, for England, to take part in the Coronation naval review at Spithead.

MESSRS. White, of Cowes, have received confirmation of an order for two large destroyers for the Chilian Government.

THE Canadian contingent of troops for the Coronation arrived at Liverpool on June 8, and marched through London at midday on June 9.

MR. BOGART, vice-president of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, who pleaded guilty to misuse of the mails in soliciting stock subscriptions, was fined dols. 2,500 in the New York Federal Court in mail week. He was released upon payment of the fine.

THE health of Sir Starr Jameson, says Sir Thomas Smartt, is generally and steadily improving. There is no truth, Sir Thomas adds, in the rumour that Sir Starr Jameson is about to retire from South African politics.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

MARATHON CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 2.

THE Polytechnic Harriers' second championship for amateurs was decided from Windsor Castle to Stamford Bridge last Saturday, when a representative entry was received. Particular interest centred in M. J. Ryan, of New York, who was coached by Johnnie Hayes, the winner of the Olympic Games Marathon Race. Running in nice easy style, he went to the front at fourteen miles after always being well up. He passed the 15 miles mark in 1 hour 30 mins. 33 secs. Unfortunately, for the visitor, he was seized with a bad attack of dysentery, and it was only his determination which enabled him to finish the journey. Chief honours of the race went to H. Green, who showed splendid judgment. The positions of the first few and their times for the 26 miles 385 yards were :

		H.	M.	S.
H. Green	Herne Hill H.	2	46	30
M. J. Ryan	New York	2	50	5
H. W. Evans	Bromley	2	56	16
C. F. Piper	Ashcombe H.	2	59	15

THE MILE RECORD.

And to J. P. Conneff's amateur record for one mile has been beaten. The dapper little Irishman created his record at Travers Island (New York) in 1895 and his time of 4 mins. 15 3-5 secs. was just 1 1-5 secs faster than the English record, which J. Binks made when winning the one mile championship in 1902. The news that P. J. Jones of Cornell University had run the mile in 4 mins 15 2-5 secs. at the American Inter-Collegiate Games (held at Cambridge, Mass., on May 27) came as a surprise to many people here. Those who had been keeping in touch with the performances across the Atlantic, however, were more prepared, owing to Jones's fine mile at the Pennsylvania University relay races, and more recently when beating Paul in a mile race run in 4 mins. 18 4-5 secs.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

W. Chase gave promise of turning out a great boxer in some of his earlier bouts. When beaten by Hague, it was said his hands were not in the best condition, yet he had the big Mexborough man very dazed at one stage of the contest. Hague, however, managed to land one heavy blow on Chase, which dropped the latter. The writer thought (and expressed the opinion) that Chase did not relish being hit, for he did not look to be "out." This was confirmed on Monday, when Chase dropped to his hands and knees when Storbeck prodded him in the body. Chase turned the tables during the second round, when Storbeck took a pummelling which would have stopped nine out of ten men. The South African, however, merely smiled, and came on again and again, although twice knocked down. During the third round, it was evident that Chase had lost much of his strength and Storbeck went in through it. Half way through the fourth round, he got in a body punch, which doubled up Chase, who dropped to the floor and was counted out, though he was not "out." Storbeck made short work of his rivals when winning the heavy weight amateur championship last year and his debut as a professional here is entirely good.

CRICKET

Some of the recent bowling performances have bordered on the sensational. Rhodes, for instance, took 7 wickets for 16 runs in the Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire match, four balls being enough to send three batsmen back to the pavilion. Even more remarkable was the feat of Blythe taking 6 wickets for 10 runs for Kent vs. Leicestershire, Woolley also proving very deadly by securing 4 for 16. More remarkable bowling was seen during the Yorkshire vs. Somerset match, Haigh taking 6 wickets for 29 runs, whilst Hirst 4 for 25, and Rhodes 3 for 15, also made matters warm for the Somerset men.

When Smith of Surrey took 7 Northants wickets for 62 runs, and enabled his side to go in only requiring 80 runs to win, the Ovalities looked to be "on velvet." Smith, of Northants, however, emulated his namesake by taking 5 wickets for 25, so that Surrey still required 4 runs when the ninth wicket fell. Lees and Rushby kept their heads, however, and managed to win an exciting match.

GOOD BATTING.

As an offset to the bowling feats mentioned, some of the crack batsmen have been busy. Hayward (121) and Ducat (104) showed splendid form against Gloucester, the hitting of Ducat being greatly appreciated, his best strokes including four 5's and thirteen 4's. Humphrey's 144 for Kent vs. Northampton, P. T. Warner (114 for Middlesex vs. Essex) M. Falcon (115), Mead (127), Coe (101), all in the M. C. C. vs. Leicestershire match, are other batsmen, who have played three figure innings this week.

TEST TRIAL MATCH.

In view of the Triangular Tournament next year, a series of trial matches have been arranged, the first being in course of decision at the time of writing. The elevens are being captained by C. L. Jessop and P. F. Warner, and the former distinguished himself by scoring 122 (not out) in the opening innings. The rest of his side did nothing exceptional, Hirst, Buckenham and Hobbs bowling very well.

Warner also did well when his team batted, making 60 not out in a total of 279. C. B. Fry, who was to have captained one of the trial teams, could not make the journey into Yorkshire, but playing for Hampshire against Derbyshire, the old Oxonian easily ran into three figures.

DEBUT OF INDIAN TEAM.

The Indian team made their debut against Oxford University yesterday. Three good men were out for 14 runs, but the Maharajah of Patiala then came to the rescue and batted stylishly for 47. He scored two 4's, and one 6 in one over from Le Couteur, and altogether showed himself a high class batsman. The opening effort (192) rather disappointing to the visitors, who were handicapped by the light being so different to that which they are used to.

In the field the men from the East did well to get all the Oxford wickets down for 242, of which the Surrey man, I. P. Campbell, made no fewer than 106 not out. On batting again, the tourists did worse than before, and scoring only 97, left Oxford with a very easy task.

GOLF.

After a bad start in the International team match against Scotland at Prestwick, the English players improved and were only just beaten at the finish by five matches to 4. This was the curtain raiser for the amateur championship, for which a splendid entry was received. The early sensation was caused by the defeat of Capt. C. Hutchison by F. C. Carr, who beat the Scot by 2 to 1. C. Evans, the young American player, went into the third round without having to play a ball. He then met and beat Capt. Stephens, thanks to a good putting and recovery out of bunkers after bad driving. Evans also beat S. H. Fry in the next round, but not his conqueror, when called on to play Bruce Evans in the fifth round. The latter, who hails from Tasmania, had to fight hard for the victory, which he gained on the nineteenth green. The American did the first six holes in 22 strokes and was three up, and was still 2 up with three to play. The Overseas Britisher then showed his metal, at squaring the match at the eighteenth, won the next hole and so qualified for the sixth round. The defeat of J. Ball in the fourth round by R. W. Crummack was a surprise, but the latter went out in the next round when meeting H. H. Hilton. The latter has been playing splendid golf and he gained the right to meet H. A. Lassen in the final by virtue of beating G. Lockhart, who was responsible for Bruce Pearce being knocked out. Both Hilton and Lassen are ex-champions, the latter winning in 1908, whilst the Royal Liverpool man prevailed in 1900 and 1901 in addition to taking the open championship in 1892 and 1897.

The final round was exciting from beginning to end. At the outset Hilton went away as if he were going to win easily. He was three up at the turn, but at the end of the first 18 holes, the match was all square. Hilton again drew ahead and with a fourth of the match remaining, was a hole up, Hilton eventually won by 4 and 3.

THE TURF.

Sunstar confounded his many critics by winning the Derby in splendid style. It was the largest field (26) since Hermit beat 29 other candidates in 1867, when the race was supposed to be run in a snow storm. This was not so, though snow fell, while the horses were being got ready. Wednesday's race was almost run during a heavy thunderstorm, the downpour coming soon after the race. Sunstar came to the front a quarter of a mile from the post, and though he faltered near home, he responded to Stern's call and strode out to win by two lengths. The faltering was due to a breakdown in the near fore leg, and it speaks well for the courage of Sunstar, he struggled on under difficulties. It was common gossip before the race that the favourite would not be allowed to win, but the silly talk about "nobbling" was piffle, while Stern himself says he had a clear run all the way and met with no interference. This is entirely satisfactory, for though the success of some other owners who might be named, would have been more popular, the general body of sportsmen are satisfied to see the best horse win. Sunstar is a real good colt and his time (2 mins. 36 4-5 secs). equalled Spearmint's time in 1906, and is second only to Lemberg's record on 2 mins. 35 1-5 secs. Steadfast commenced badly and lost quite four lengths, and but for this, the race might possibly have gone to Lord Derby.

The meeting of two of last year's classic winners, Lemberg and Swynford with Bachelor's Double in the Coronation Cup was anticipated with considerable eagerness. Mr. Fairies' Derby winner was first home with Swynford second and Bachelor's Double third, a position which showed that, after all, a first class handicap performer is rarely the equal of good weight for age racers. There was a surprise in the Oaks, wherein Mr. A. B. Cloete's Cherimoya, who was making her first appearance on a racecourse, won handsomely at the useful odds of 25 to 1. The favourite, Tootles, was second.

IN GENERAL

It is now expected that the Harvard-Yale vs. Oxford-Cambridge athletic contest will take place on July 12.

C. Moss of Birmingham recently rode 25 miles (unpaced) on the road in 65 mins. 1 sec.

Some of the Middlesbrough directors have been suspended and the club fined £300 by the Football League for malpractices and breaches of the football laws.

A Belgian eight will visit Henley Regatta for the purpose of taking part in the Grand Challenge Cup.

Oxford University beat Richmond in a series of swimming races early in the week, thanks to C. C. Stimson winning the 50 yards in 26 4-5 secs. and the 100 yards in 60 secs.

The International "soccer" match at Berne between England and Switzerland, ended in favour of the former by 4 goals to 1.

It appears as though A. F. Wilding has lost much of his best form, judging by his defeat (4 to 1) by C. P. Dixin in the final of the Surrey lawn tennis championship.

A new five furlong record was created at Epsom, on Tuesday, when Levanger, aged, carrying 123 lbs. ran the distance in 55 3-5 secs.

It only took G. Rodel of South Africa 2mins. 40 secs. to beat J. Burns of America in their boxing match on Wednesday.

In the first of the three international polo matches, America won by 4·1-2 to 3. English sportsmen are not discouraged by the result.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY.

Congratulatory Messages Received.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JUNE 20.

To-day being the anniversary of the Viceroy's birthday, His Excellency has been the recipient of numerous telegrams from Europe and all parts of India. A deputation of four Sikh nobles from Nabha carried a congratulatory letter to Viceregal Lodge this morning, in which a venerable Sikh Chief expressed his pleasure at Lord Hardinge spending the auspicious day in India, where his mission of peace is already widely known among the other Punjab Chiefs. The Kuar Sahib sent a congratulatory appreciation of the Viceroy. The Maharaja of Nabah, though seriously ill at Mussoorie, has also wired his congratulations.

ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Report for 1910.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The report by the Railway Board on railway accidents in India for the year 1910, may be summarised thus :—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., caused the death of 55 persons and injuries to 335 persons, against 79 and 287, respectively, during the previous year. Of the 1,456 persons killed and 827 injured from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc, 184 of the former and 475 of the latter were passengers, the remainder being persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, suicides and others. Of railway or contractors' servants, 361 were killed and 545 injured, in addition to 37 killed and 107 injured mentioned above.

The total number of persons of all classes killed by causes beyond their control was 55 against 79, and the number injured was 335 against 287. Out of a total of 372·11 millions against 333·70 millions of passengers travelling and of 13,434·85 millions of miles against 12,396·31 millions of miles travelled, 3 passengers were killed and 184 injured against 29 killed and 127 injured.

DRIVER FALLS FROM HIS ENGINE.

Madras Mail Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
B

CORONATION HONOURS.

GENEROUS AND IMPOSNIG LIST.

LORD CREWE PROMOTED TO A MARQUISATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Coronation Honours are as follows :—

H. S. H. the Duke of Teck to be styled His Highness.

TO BE K. G.

H. R. H. the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The Duke of Argyll.

The Duke of Fife.

TO BE K. T.

The Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Lord Reay.

TO BE K. P.

The Earl of Shaftesbury.

Viscount Kitchener.

TO BE MARQUIS.

The Earl of Crewe.

TO BE EARLS.

Baron Loreburn.

Baron Brassey.

Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

The Earl of Rosebery to be styled Earl of Midlothian.

TO BE VISCOUNTS.

Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas.

[The Rt. Hon. A Akers-Douglas, P.C., D.L., was born in 1851, and from 1883 to 1895 was Whip to the Conservative Party. He then became Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, was First Commissioner of Works with a seat in the Cabinet from 1895 to 1902 and Secretary of State, Home Department from 1902 to 1906.]

Baron Elibank.

[Montolieu Fox Oliphant Murray, 10th Baron Elibank, retired from the Navy in which he was a Commander in 1870. He is the father of the Master of Elibank, the Chief Liberal Whip.]

Baron Knollys.

[Francis Knollys, 1st Baron of Caversham, G.C.B., G.C.V. O., K.C.M.G., P.C., had been Private Secretary to King Elward from 1870. He is also a Director of the Great Eastern Railway.]

Baron Allendale.

[Wentworth Canning Blackett Beaumont, 2nd Baron Allendale. Was born in 1860. He has been Vice Chamberlain in the late King's Household and Captain of the bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard. He also represented the Hexham Division of Northumberland in the Liberal interest from 1895 to 1907.]

TO BE BARONS (all of United Kingdom.)

Viscount Mountgarret.

[Henry Edmund Butler, 14th Viscount Mountgarret, was born in 1844 and owns about 14,700 acres in Yorkshire and Ireland.]

Sir Arthur Bigge.

[Lieut Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., K. C. S. I., K. C. M. G., was born in 1849 and served in the Zulu War of 1878-9. He is Private Secretary to the King.]

Sir William Lewis.

[Sir William Thomas Lewis, Bart, K. C. V. O., was born in 1837 and is a wealthy colliery proprietor of South Wales. He has served on many commissions on mining and industrial matters, and has been asked more than once to give expert advice to the Government.]

Sir James Mackay.

[Sir James Lyle Mackay, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I. K. C. I. E., was born in 1852. He went to India in 874. He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., a director of the Suez Canal, the B. I. S. N. Co., and the National Provincial Bank of England. From 1891 to 1893 he was a member of the Viceroy's Council and since 899 has been a member of the Council of India. He has served on many commissions in connection with both the Indian and Home Governments and in 1902, as His late Majesty's Special Commissioner, he negotiated and signed a commercial treaty with China. He also conferred with the U. S. and Mexico Governments as to the advisability of introducing the Gold Standard into Mexico and China in 1903.]

Sir Charles Mclaren.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Benjamin Bright McLaren, Bart., P.C., K.C., was born in 1850 and is chairman of many coal and iron companies. He practised at the Bar until 1897 and has been Radical member for the Bosworth Division of Leicestershire since 1892.]

Sir A. Acland-Hood, M. P.

[Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, after distinguished service in the field entered Parliament and became Chief Unionist Whip in 1902. Under the reorganisation scheme of his party he relinquishes that office and becomes the Treasurer.]

Mr. Cameron Corbett, M. P.

[Mr. A. Cameron, Corbett hovering on the brink of secession as an Independent Liberal Unionist for some years, finally joined the Liberal ranks two years ago. He represents one of the divisions of Glasgow and is keenly interested in practical applications of the profit-sharing principle.]

Mr. Thomas Ashton, M. P.

[Mr. T. G. Ashton represents the Luton division and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Bryce, Ambassador in the United States.]

Mr. Godfrey Benson.

[Mr. Benson is a Hampshire county gentleman, and a prominent Liberal.]

ORDER OF MERIT.

Sir Edward Elgar.

[Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc., was born in 1857 and is the most noted of living British composers. His first great work was the "Dream of Gerontius," first produced at Dusseldorf. He was knighted in 1904.]

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

The Lord Mayor of London.

[Sir T. Vesey Strong, Lord Mayor of London, is a leader of the Temperance movement in London. He has been invested with more than one foreign Order.]

Sir Frederick Pollock.

[Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., LL D., D.C.L., was born in 1845 and is a noted scholar in Law and Jurisprudence, being Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London, from 1882-3 and Professor of Common Law in the Inns of Court from 1884 to 1890. From 1883 to 1903 he was Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University and has published many legal works.]

Sir John Rhys.

[Sir John Rhys, M. A., D. Litt., was born in 1840 and was educated at Bangor and on the Continent. He is Professor of Celtic at Oxford University and has served on many Commissions.]

Mr. Frederick Huth Jackson.

[Mr. Frederick Huth Jackson was born in 1863. He is a Director of the Bank of England and a President of the Institute of Bankers.]

Sir William Anson, M. P.

[Sir Wm. Anson is a Unionist members for Oxford University, and as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education has played a notable part in the great educational controversy.]

Sir Rufus Isaacs.

[Sir Rufus Isaacs, is the Attorney-General, and the other day denied a report that he was to be made a Lord of Appeal.]

Mr. Mckinnon Wood, M. P.

[Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, a Glasgow merchant entered Parliament in 1906. Two years later he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade and has since been promoted to be Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.]

Dr. Macnamara, M. P.

[Dr. Macnamara, the talented son of a private soldier, obtained his first political preferment in the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Local Government Board which fell to him in 1907 and has since become Secretary of the Admiralty.]

Mr. J. H. Whitley, M. P.

[Mr. J. H. Whitley, a leading cotton spinner of Halifax and an authority on land values, is one of the Liberal Whips.]

Mr. Charles Fenwick, M. P.

[Mr. Charles Fenwick, Labour member for Northumberland (Wansbaek), worked as a miner for 26 years and entered Parliament in 1885. He has served on several Royal Commissions.]

Mr. John William Wilson, M. P.

Mr. John W. Wilson, who represents Worcestershire (Oldbury) is a chemical manufacturer and a Director of the Great Western Railway. He seceded from the Unionist party on account of its fiscal and educational policy.]

Mr. A. Bonar-Law, M. P.

[Mr. A. Bonar Law, the prominent champion of Tariff Reform, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in Mr. Balfour's last Government, and will receive higher office when his party next obtains power.]

Mr. William Hayes Fisher, M. P.

[Mr. William Hayes Fisher was a Unionist Whip from 1896 to 1902 and has done brilliant work in reorganising the finances of the London County Council. He represents Fulham.]

Mr. Laurence Hardy, M. P.

[Mr. Laurence Hardy, who sits as a Conservative for the Ashford Division of Kent, has been in Parliament since 1892. In 1905 he was Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means].

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., M. P.

[Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., is the brilliant young lawyer who came into such political prominence during the Parliament of 1906. He is considered one of the best debaters on the Unionist benches and certain to attain to high office].

Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier.

Sir E. P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland.

Baron Kinnear.

[Alexander Smith Kinnear, 1st Baron Kinnear, was born in 1833 and since 1882 has been a Judge of the Court of Session, Scotland].

Baron Islington.

[The title of Lord Islington was recently assumed by Sir John Dickson-Poynder when he was appointed Governor-General of New Zealand].

TO BE G. C. B.

Duke of Teck.

Prince Alexander of Teck.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert.

[Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.B.; K.C.S.I., was born in 1841. From 1899 to 1901 he was, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury and, since 1902, has been Clerk to the House of Commons].

Lord Macnaghten.

[Lord Macnaghten has been a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary since 1887. Born in 1830, he was a distinguished oarsman at Cambridge and won the Diamond Sculls in 1852].

Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie.

[Sir Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, K. C. B. was born in 1846 and since 1880 has been Permanent Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.]

Sir Charles Thomas.

[Sir Charles Migo Thomas, K. C. B., was born in 1846 and entered the Admiralty in 1865. From 1902 to 1907 he was Assistant Secretary to the Admiralty].

Sir W. E. Goschen.

[Sir William Edward Goschen, G. C. M. G. G.C.V.O., after a distinguished diplomatic career is British Ambassador in Berlin. He was born in 1847].

Lieut.-General Sir A. Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar.

General Sir Leslie Rundle, Governor of Malta.

Lieut.-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Military Secretary to the India Office.

General Sir Edward Stedman.

[General Sir E. Stedman K.C.B., K.C.I.E., retired from the Military Secretaryship of the India Office in 1907. He saw service in the Hagra Campaign in the Afghan War, and with the Chitral Relief Force.]

TO BE C. V. O.

Sir Rufus Isaacs.

Sir J. A. Simon.

[Sir J. A. Simon is Solicitor-General.]

TO BE K. C. B.

Sir William Matthews.

[Sir William Mathews was born in 1844, and studying civil engineering became an authority on docks and harbours, on which subject he has advised the Admiralty and the Colonial Governments. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion in 1906.]

Hon. Charles Parsons.

[The Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons, C.B., M.A. LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., J.P., was born in 1854 and becoming an engineer developed the steam turbine. He was a member of the Tariff Commission of 1904.]

Major Ronald Ross.

[Major Ronald Ross was born in 1857 and has devoted his life to a special study of malaria and tropical diseases spending much of his time in the Indian Medical Service. In 1902 he obtained the Nobel Prize for Medicine.]

Mr. F. A. Hirtzel.

[Mr. Hirtzel is Secretary of the Police Department at the India Office.]

TO BE C. B.

Mr. F. H. Lucas.

[Mr. Lucas is the Principal Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.]

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir M. Frederick Lugard.

[Sir Frederick Dealtry Lugard, C.B., D.S.O., was born in 1858. He has seen active service in Africa and the East, and, since 1907, has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong.]

Sir Eldon Gorst.

[Sir Eldon Gorst who was born in New Zealand in 1861, has had life long experience in the Diplomatic Service and his policy as British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, is at present the subject of discussion.]

TO BE C. M. G.

Mr. Roland Lyons Michael, Commissioner, Cyprus.

Mr. A. C. Hollis Secretary for Native Affairs, East Africa.

Mr. George Smith, Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.

Mr. A. N. Brewin, Registrar Hongkong.

Mr. H. W. F. C. Brodhurst, Agent for Western Ceylon.

Mr. H. N. Ridley Director of Forests, Straits Settlements.

Mr. R. G. Watson, Acting Resident-General, Selangor.

Mr. E. T. F. Crowe, Commercial Attache, Tokio.

Dr. Christie, head of the Medical Missionaries, China.

TO BE K. C. M.G.

Mr. H. W. Just.

[Mr. Hartmann Wolfgang Just, C.B., C.M.G., was born in 1854. He was Secretary to the Imperial Conference from 1897 to 1907 and has been Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1907.]

TO BE HONORARY K.C.M.G.

The Sultan of Kedah.

The Sultan of Trengganu.

APPOINTED FIELD-MARSHALS.

General Lord Methuen.

[Lord Methuen, who was born in 1845, retired from the Commandership-in-Chief of the troops in South Africa in 1909.]

General Sir William Nicholson.

[General Sir William Gustavus Nicholson, G.C.B., who was born in 1845, has been Chief of the General Staff and first Military Member of the Army Council since 1908.]

TO BE HONORARY SURGEON-GENERAL

Sir F. W. Borden, Canadian Minister of Defence.

Prime Ministers' List.

BARONETCIES.

The Prime Ministers' list includes the following Baronetcies :—

Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand.

Mr. H. T. Butlin, F. R. C. S.

[Mr. Henry Trentham Butlin, F.R.C.S., D.C.L., is President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.]

Mr. W. H. Lever.

[Mr. William Hesketh Lever is best known as Chairman of Messrs Lever Bros., Ltd., and is also Chairman of the Liverpool Tropical School of Medicine. He was born in 1851.]

Mr. William Osler, M.D.

[Dr. William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., was born in Canada in 1849 and is now Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and hon. Professor of Medicine of the John Hopkins University. His publications on medical subjects are numerous.]

Sir Boverton Redwood.

[Sir Boverton Redwood, DSc. (hon) was born in 1846, is a Consulting Chemist and Adviser to the Admiralty, the Home Office, and the India Office on Petroleum. He is a member of many Chemical and Technical Associations and has published works on the subject of petroleum.]

Mr. Edward Beauchamp, M.P.

[Mr. Edward Beauchamp, M.P., was born in 1849. He retired from the Navy in 1867 and became Chairman of Lloyds in 1905. He is member for the Lowestoft, Northern Division of Suffolk].

Sir J. H. Bethell, M.P.

[Sir John Henry Bethell was first Mayor of East Ham and has been Liberal M. P. for the Romford Division of Essex since 1906.]

Major E. F. Coates, M.P.

[Major Edward Feetham Coates, D. L., J. P., was born in 1853. He is a London stockbroker and was Chairman of the Surrey County Council from 1904 to 1909. He also has represented Lewisham in the Conservative interest.]

Mr. A. A. Haworth, M.P.

[Mr. Arthur Adlington Haworth is in business as a cotton yarn agent. He has taken an active part in the civic and religious life of Manchester and sits for the Southern Division of the city.]

Mr. J. B. Lonsdale, M.P.

[Mr. John Brownlee Lonsdale is Whip to the Ulster party in the House of Commons. He sits for Mid-Armagh and has been High Sheriff of the county.]

Mr. A. B. Markham, M.P.

[Mr. Arthur Basil Markham has represented the Mansfield Division of Nottingham since 1900. He takes a great interest in South African affairs.]

Mr. George Younger, M.P.

[Mr. George Younger is a brewer, who sits for Ayr Burghs. He was a member of the Licensing Commission and has been President of the National Union of Conservative Association in Scotland.]

The remaining Baronetcies have been mainly conferred upon members of the medical and commercial professions.

KNIGHTHOODS.

There are fifty-five Knighthoods, including the following:—

Mr. George Alexander.

[Mr. George Alexander, J. P., was born in 1858, and early took to the stage where he met with such success that he opened as a manager at the Avenue Theatre, London, in 1890 and went to his present theatre, the St. James's, in 1891. He is a member of the London County Council.]

Dr. F. H. Cowen.

[Dr. Frederic Hymen Cowen, was born in Jamaica in 1852. He studied music in London, Leipzic and Berlin, and has conducted at many leading British concerts while his compositions are well-known. He is an honorary Doctor of Music of Cambridge University.]

Mr. Frank Short, A.R.A.

[Mr. Frank Short, A.R.A., was originally trained to be an engineer but became an artist and won gold medals for engraving at Paris in 1889 and 1900. He is Director of the Etching and Engraving Room in the Royal College of Art.]

Mr. Ernest George, A. R. A.

[Mr. Ernest George, A.R.A., was born in 1839. He is an architect of repute and from 1903 to 1909 was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.]

Professor Walter Raleigh.

[Professor Walter Raleigh, M.A., has been Professor of English Literature at Oxford University since 1904. His publications are literary criticisms.]

Mr. W. R. D. Adkins, M.P.

[Mr. William R. D. Adkins, although he sits for a Lancashire Division, is a native of Northampton, of which town he has twice been Mayor. He has made a study of questions of educational administration and local government.]

Mr. W. M. Aitken, M. P.

[Mr. William Max Aitken, a native of New Brunswick, took his seat after the last general election. He is connected with a large firm which controls the cast-iron trade of Canada, and is reported to be a millionaire.]

Colonel A. Griffith-Boscawen, M. P.

[Col. A. Griffith-Boscawen holds his commission in the Royal West Kent Yeomanry. As a member of the House, he is noted for his staunch support of the Church, and is hon.-sec. of the Church Parliamentary Committee.]

Mr. W. P. Byles, M. P.

[Mr. W. P. Byles, a newspaper proprietor, entered Parliament in 1892. He is a strong Radical and Free Trader and now represents Salford North.]

Mr. E. H. Carlile, M. P.

[Mr. Edward H. Carlile is a well-known Yorkshire and Hertfordshire magnate. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Volunteer forces, and has held commissions in the 2nd V.B. West Yorkshire Regt. and the 2nd West Yorks Yeomanry.]

Mr. Harold Elverston, P. M.

[Mr. Harold Elverston is well-known in Manchester commercial circles. He is an active Liberal and represents Gateshead.]

Mr. G. C. Marks, M. P.

[Mr. George Croydon Marks is a member of a well-known firm of consulting engineers. His home is in Surrey, his business interests in London, Birmingham and Manchester, and he represents the Launceston Division of Cornwall.]

Mr. J. W. Spear, M. P.

[Mr. John Ward Spear is a well-known public man in Devonshire and sits for the Tavistock Division.]

Mr. George Toulmin, M. P.

[Mr. George Toulmin is a successful journalist of Preston, and represents Bury as a Liberal.]

Mr. Fort.

[Mr. Fort is an ex-member of the Straits Settlements, Legislative Council.]

Colonel Lonsdale Hale.

Dr. Sandys.

[Dr. John Edwin Sandys, Litt. D., was born in 1844 and is a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of the British Academy. He is an noted classical scholar and his publications in reference to the classics are numerous.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* issued this afternoon, notified that General Sir Dighton Probyn has been created G. C. S. I., and Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta of the India Council, K. C. S. I.

The decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India is conferred upon H. R. H. Princess Patricia of Connaught.

[Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta was born in 1851 and educated at the Dacca College and at London University College. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1873 and since 1908 has been a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.]

[The Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn is a retired General with distinguished Indian Service since 1900. He has been keeper of the Privy Purse and Extra Equery to the King.]

THE CORONATION.

Arrival of Princes and Envoys.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Forty Princes and envoys, who are to attend the Coronation, have arrived in London. The various railway termini are gay with decorations.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught met the distinguished arrivals, who proceeded, escorted by Life Guards, to their destinations.

King George and Queen Mary later received them at Buckingham Palace.

LATER.

His Holiness the Pope, to-day, received in private audience, Dr. Coudert, the Archbishop of Colombo. His Holiness welcomed the Archbishop most coadially, and asked minutely for particulars of the Archdiocese.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

A *Gazette of India* Notification states,—It is notified that civil officers will wear helmets and not cocked hats at the Coronation service on the 22nd instant.

DARJEELING, JUNE 20.

Mr. Kshempa, Secretary to the Buddhist Community of Darjeeling, has issued instructions to the head Lamas of the Bhutia Busti and Ging Monasteries to hold masses, prayers and invocations of blessing for Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress on the day of Coronation commencing at 6 a.m

BOMBAY ARRANGEMENT.

Thursday being the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen of England, there will be a solemn High Mass at 7-30 a. m., followed by "Te Deum," in the National Church of Goans at Dabul, Bombay, for the long life and prosperity of Their Majesties.

A patriotic Service will be held at the Taylor Memorial Church, Clare Road, Byculla, on Coronation Day, at 9-30 a.m. to which all are cordially invited.

A United Coronation Service will be held in St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Fort, on Thursday evening at 6-33 p.m. The congregations of the Baptist and Methodist Churches will join with the Scottish Churches in celebration of the occasion, and members of all denominations are invited to attend.

The Bombay Jewish Club will perform the Kirtan of Joseph to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Israelite School, Mazagon, in commemoration of the King's Coronation.

The trustees of the New Synagogue, Khadak, announce that a special service will be held in the said synagogue to-morrow at 6 p. m, (B. T.) in honour of the Coronation. A similar service is also to be held in the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Mandvi, at 6 p. m. (S. T.).

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

Opening of Parliament.

LISBON, JUNE 19.

Parliament was opened to-day. The event has been made the occasion of a national festival.

LISBON, JUNE 20.

A decree has been read abolishing the Monarchy, banishing members of the House of Braganza and establishing a Democratic Republic.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20.

The Government has instructed the Charge d'Affaires in Lisbon, formally to recognize the Republic.

WEST HAM PETITION.

Agent Guilty of Corrupt Practice.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the case of the election petition filed in connection with the West Ham (North) constituency, it has been decided that Mr. Masterman's (the Liberal member's) agent was guilty of corrupt practice.

The hearing has been adjourned to give counsel an opportunity for considering the position.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Mr. Masterman has been unseated. The Judge, however, laid stress on the fact that it was through no fault of his own. He had won the respect and admiration of every one.

[Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, the member concerned, is Under-Secretary of State in the Home Department.]

ALBANIA.

Desperate Fighting Continues.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Telegrams report continued fighting between the Turks and the Albanians, despite the amnesty.

CRICKET.

Indian Team at Manchester.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Owing to rain at Manchester, little progress has been made with the match between the Indian cricketers and Lancashire. The Indians went in first, and up to the present have scored 75 runs for seven wickets.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO DOMINIONS.

Lord Crewe's Appeal to the Premiers.

AN EMPHATIC ASSERTION OF CLAIMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

According to the Official report of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, Lord Crewe stated that he could discover no complete solution of the problem of the treatment of natives in the Dominions.

The Imperial Government recognised that it was impossible to maintain the idea of an absolutely free interchange of all subjects of the Crown; also that in the United Kingdom, it was easy to under-rate the difficulties experienced by the Dominions.

Whether Indians were to be regarded from the standpoint of national history, pride of descent, personal character or intellect they had a real claim to consideration as subjects of the Crown and as men. He confidently submitted that the relations of India and Empire might be materially improved by the cultivation of mutual understanding.

The India Office and the Government of India would always do their best to explain to the people of India how the position stood with the Dominions. On the other hand, he thought they were entitled to ask the Ministers of the Dominions to make known how deep and widespread was the feeling on the subject in India.

Lord Crewe suggested that it would be possible for the Dominions, within the limits laid down for the admission of immigrants, to make entrance for Indians easier and pleasanter. If it were to become known that within those limits Indians would receive a genuine welcome, a great deal might be done to effect better relations between India and the Dominions. The position could be improved, if by force of sanctions, caste and religion were invariably recognised. Lord Crewe appealed to the Dominions to inform the public opinion as to the claims of Indians to considerate and friendly treatment as loyal fellow-subjects. It was rather a question of spirit and attitude than of legislation.

Sir Joseph Ward, moving the resolution, said that New Zealanders were most friendly to Indians. The resolution aimed at the establishment of economic competition of coloured with British crew.

Mr. Malan (South Africa) declared it was not so much a question of labour as of self-preservation. In view of the overwhelming African population, it was impossible to allow the introduction of the Asiatic problem.

Shipping and Trade-marks.

The Imperial Conference held two sessions to-day. It is not certain whether the delegates will conclude their labours to-morrow.

Sir Joseph Ward's resolution, proposing that the self-governing Dominions should be entrusted with wider legislative powers in respect of British and foreign shipping, was carried, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, abstaining from voting.

Sir Joseph Ward's proposal with reference to the uniformity of the laws of the Empire, concerning copyright and trade-marks, immigration, etc., were referred to a commission.

The resolution of the Imperial Government regarding the enforcement of commercial and arbitration awards in the different parts of the Empire was carried.

Federated Empire of the Future.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Lord Rosebery, in an eloquent speech, welcomed the overseas deputies at the luncheon given them by the members of Parliament. He characterised the luncheon as a unique gathering of parliamentarians in the historic centre of the Empire. He did not believe that any parliament in the world had yet reached its final shape, but they must remember that parliaments were made for the people and not the people for parliaments.

They saw in the Imperial Conference the germs of a mightier council, that would be the most august parliament, the world had ever seen.

Lord Rosebery added that he believed that owing to the external pressure of the world and other causes, one day we should find ourselves a federated Empire.

Mr. Molteno, Speaker of the South African Union House of Assembly, responding, dwelt on the advance made since the Union of South Africa had become an accomplished fact. He said South Africa had earned the confidence of the other parts of the Empire for the way in which she had kept her own house in order.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell (Canada) and Mr. R. H. Rhodes (New Zealand) also responded.

At a luncheon welcoming the Colonial troops at the Crystal Palace to-day, Lord Haldane spoke of the Imperial General Staff and the Imperial Defence Committee. He believed that the present Imperial Conference had advanced the Empire a decade.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

Assuming Graver Aspect.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The shipping strike is assuming graver aspect throughout the United Kingdom. The men are refusing increases in the wages offered and daily more and more ships are without crews. Already the Royal mail and the Union Castle Lines have each cancelled four steamers for the Coronation review.

The dockers of Southampton heve joined the strikers.

MOROCCO.

Pardon for Mulai Zin.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Sultan of Morocco has pardoned Mulai Zin, who was handed over to him on the 8th inst., by General Moinier.

THE MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

Assassin Identified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

The assassin has been identified as R. Vanchi Iyer, son of Raghu Pathi Iyer of Shencotta. He was once employed as a forest guard in the Travancore State service, but was subsequently dismissed.

A correspondent who interviewed one of the officers in charge of the boat-mail from Tuticorin, has been able to glean the following particulars regarding the murder of Mr. Ashe at Maniyachi on Saturday last. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Ashe left Tinnevelly on Saturday morning for Maniyachi, whence they intended to take the boat-mail from Tuticorin for Kodaikanal Road. On arrival at Maniyachi junction, Mr. Ashe's luggage was removed from his carriage and placed on the platform to be transferred to the boat-mail. Awaiting the arrival of the train, Mr. Asha was talking to the Stationmaster on the platform and asking why the boat-mail was expected to be drawn up on a side of the platform different from the usual one.

While the conversation was proceeding, a well-dressed young man who had travelled from Tuticorin was seen loading a revolver on the platform, but the few passengers who were present on the platform did not take notice of this at the time. Very shortly afterwards the assassin went up to within a few yards of Mr. Ashe and shot him on the left side, in the chest, below the collar-bone. The Collector's duffadar promptly seized the assassin. The latter attempted to fire at the duffadar who, being afraid, let go his hold. The murderer then ran down the platform followed by some of the bystanders, whom he threatened to shoot if they attempted to approach him. Finding escape impossible, he ran into the station lavatory at the end of the platform and shot himself dead.

SCENE AFTER THE CRIME.

Immediately after Mr. Ashe was shot, the boat-mail from Tuticorin arrived. One of the partners of the Madura Company who was travelling by the boat-mail alighted at once and asked the Stationmaster to send Mr. and Mrs. Ashe to Tinnevelly by the train which had brought them. Immediately after Mr. Ashe was shot, he leaned his head on his wife's shoulder. She helped him to the first-class compartment of the Tinnevelly train which was standing nearest. Mr. Ashe was gasping for breath, and was covered with blood from the wound in his chest.

The Stationmaster, without waiting to take on the passengers arriving by other trains, started the train for Tinnevelly in the hope that they might yet be in time to save Mr. Ashe's life, but this hope was not to be realized, for, as the train was approaching Tinnevelly, Mr. Ashe died.

A strange circumstance is related in connection with this matter which, if true, is a remarkable coincidence, if nothing higher. It would appear that, in the course of his conversation with the Stationmaster, Mr. Ashe remarked that he felt that some evil was likely to happen to him on that day. The Stationmaster expressed a fervent hope that no harm would befall him.

A PASSENGER'S DESCRIPTION.

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

A passenger by the boat-mail gives the following particulars concerning the tragedy. 'I started from Tinnevelly in the morning intending to take the boat-mail to Madras at Maniyachi. We arrived at Maniyachi at about 11 a. m. Mr. Ashe also travelled in the same train intending, as I learned, to catch the boat-mail, being bound for Kodaikanal with Mrs. Ashe. The train from Tinnevelly, in which I travelled, stopped at the western platform at Maniyachi Junction. There are three platforms in this junction; the booking office is situated between two of them, while the third is separated from the booking-office by lines of rails. When we arrived at Maniyachi, Mr. and Mrs Ashe got down from their first-class carriage and took up their seats in a first-class carriage in the train which was waiting on platform No. 2. Their servants, meanwhile, had removed their luggage from the Tinnevelly train and had it arranged on platform No. 3, so as to be in readiness when the boat-mail arrived. A friend and I also got down from the Tinnevelly train and went on to platform No. 3 to take the boat-mail to Madras. We chanced to be just opposite to the first class carriage in the empty train where Mr. and Mrs. Ashe were awaiting the arrival of the boat-mail. Mr. Ashe was seated reading, facing the west. Mrs. Ashe was facing the east looking at the platform on which the boat-mail was expected to arrive. A few minutes after the passengers from the Tinnevelly train had come to platform No. 3, we heard a shot which some passengers at first thought to be due to the bursting of a soda-water bottle. Simultaneously, the cries of the lady for help drew our attention to the first-class carriage occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ashe.

ASSASSIN WATCHES EFFECT OF SHOT.

"I saw a middle-aged man of average height standing with a revolver near platform No. 2. By his side was a boy who, I thought, was his servant. The assassin waited a few moments to see if the shot had taken effect properly, and when he was convinced of this fact he ran along the platform No. 2 towards the lavatory which lies at the southern end of the platform. When Mr. Ashe was shot, he took up his hat and threw it at the assassin. It, however, fell short of its aim. Meanwhile, Mr. Ashe had fallen back. Mrs. Ashe supported the body of her husband who was in pain. She cried out for help and laid him on the carriage floor, which was a pool of blood, while she herself also was covered with blood. There were two railway police constables on the platform on which we were standing.

"When she cried out, a European, who, I learned, is connected with the Postal Department, at once came up and took steps to convey Mr. and Mrs. Ashe to Tinnevelly, himself accompanying them. When the assassin began to run the people on the station surrounded him, but he threatened them with his revolver and escaped to the lavatory. The police and station officials stationed themselves round the lavatory to prevent his escape. No one, however, dared to enter. Meanwhile, the boat-mail had arrived and was starting and we got into our carriages. Between the time when the murderer entered the lavatory and the time when the boat-mail started, which I reckon as about ten minutes, I did not hear any shot and no attempt had been made from outside to enter the place. Later on, I heard that he had shot himself. I heard only one shot up to the time the mail left Maniyachi."

TWO ARRESTS REPORTED.

In connection with the murder of Mr. Ashe, two arrests are reported, an Iyengar boy has been arrested on suspicion as the escaped accomplice.

TINNEVELLY JUNE, 20.

In regard to actual occurrence the following further particulars are now available. The assassin's age is 25 years. The arrival platform at Maniyachi was comparatively empty of all passengers who had moved on to the other platform to await the arrival of the Tuticorin Boat Mail. The assassin had travelled in a second class compartment. He walked up to the window of Mr. Ashe's carriage and shot him low in the chest on the right side with an automatic pistol. Mr. Ashe saw the man pointing a pistol at him and stood up and threw his topee at the assassin. As he fired Mr. Ashe attempted to get out of the carriage, but fell down. After firing a shot the assassin was immediately seized by a peon but the latter was threatened with the pistol and so allowed him to escape. The assassin got into the latrine and would not leave it. A constable with a carbine was sent for from the local Maniyachi Police station. He entered the latrine and found the man lying dead. The shot had not been heard by people outside owing to abnormally high winds then prevailing at Maniyachi. A few seconds after the shot had been fired at Mr. Ashe a young man was seen running away from near Mr. Ashe's carriage to a direction opposite from that taken by the assassin. This young man was seen only by the two sons of the Stationmaster who told their father when he came home. This fact was therefore not known till two hours afterwards. A description of the man was obtained and a reward for his arrest was proclaimed. An investigation was at once instituted by Mr. Johnson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Hamilton, District Superintendent. The matter is now in the hands of the C. I. D. Some arrests have already been made.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, Deputy Inspector General, C. I. D., Mr. F. A. Dene, Commissioner of Police, Madras, and Mr. Paparow Naidu, Deputy Superintendent, have arrived here and started a vigorous enquiry. It is now established beyond doubt that the assassin was actuated by no personal motives and that the murder is the outcome of a planned and premeditated conspiracy.

The citizens of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah have met and recorded resolutions expressive of disgust and grief at the dastardly outrage. A similar resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Tinnevelly District Siva Committee.

A Brahmin youth named Muthusame, believed to be a friend of the assassin whose description tallies with the report and descriptive roll, has been arrested. Sensational developments are awaited.

THE "EMPIRE" ON "TIMES'" CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Under the heading "Contempt of Court" the *Empire* this evening publishes an article on the *Times'* article about the murder of Mr. Ashe and Howrah and Khulna cases. It says: "A week or to ago the newspaper in question represented Mr. Winston Churchill's attack on the High Court Bench in England from his place in the House of Commons, remarking that most people have probably ceased to feel surprise at any license of speech that Mr. Churchill may permit himself to indulge in. But Mr. Churchill's offence was certainly no greater than that of his self-elected mentor, and another point is that, Mr. Churchill's remarks were priveleged, but those of the *Times* are not. It should be perfectly possible for the judicial authorities in England to visit the writer with the same punishment which was meted out a dozen years ago to a medical journalist who compared Mr. Justice Darling to little" "Tich" The notorious fact that the Calcutta High Court has been enormously strengthened in recent years aggravates the offence, while it deprives it admittedly of much of its sting."

MYMENSINGH OUTRAGE.

Deceased Wounded Thrice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, JUNE 20.

The outrage has created great indignation in the town. At a meeting, last evening, a resolution was passed expressing sorrow and indignation at the murder.

Further details show that Sub-Inspector Roy was shot from behind and no less than five shots were fired, of which three pierced the body of the deceased. It is alleged that the assassins were three in number and the murder is considered to be the work of the anarchists. The deceased was popular and his untimely death is much deplored.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20

Referring to the Tinnevelly and Mymensingh outrages, the *Statesman* says:—"It is profoundly disappointing and saddening to those who hoped that the clemency shown to political offenders and the assiduous efforts of both Imperial and Provincial Governments, to meet the demands of the educated classes would exercise a healing influence even upon the disordered intellects of the extremist faction. The only remedy consists in greater police activity and vigilance. All the facts point to the existence of criminal organisations, which instigated the murders. A writer suggests that more stringent regulations should be imposed, which would render the purchase and possession of revolvers far more troublesome than at present."

The *Englishman* says:—"No efforts, whether legislative or administrative, should be spared in hunting down the terrorists. The Government will have the support of every right-thinking man in India in any proposal, which will rid the country of a band of men who have sullied the fair name of the Indians. Such acts as those, which have been recorded during the last few days are a timely warning against too great a resort

NOTES ON THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

Medical Inspectors.

[By an Expert.]

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Under the present Act, in addition to certifying surgeons (who in Bombay are the Presidency Surgeons, and in the Mofussil Civil Surgeons), there are also Medical (or Joint) Inspectors who visit factories half yearly, and make confidential reports to Chief Inspector, in which recommendations may be embodied.

The Factory Labour Commission declared this procedure unnecessary. It was considered that the ordinary full-time inspector should be competent to deal with every point ordinarily covered by these joint inspectors. To those who are intimately acquainted with the interior working of factories in India, this opinion will come as a surprise. It might be consistently asked how far the ordinary technical inspector has hitherto been able to deal with matters affecting the health of factory hands. In Bombay the present Act is qualified (or amplified) by rules which here and there suggest a standard, and the new Act Sections 9 and 10 somewhat extends the powers of an inspector in the directions inferred, but as those powers seem dependent on his ability to prove necessity. from certain injurious conditions obtaining, in his personal opinion, it seem probable that the law will remain in the absence of evidence, not readily obtainable, a dead letter in the majority of cases.

Obviously the only way to administer the Act in these particulars, to the satisfaction of the legislature, and millowner alike, would be to establish a professional medium—a permanent medical inspector.

On the other hand, in the absence of actual data that the present staff of Joint Inspectors had vindicated their position by material help to the department,—a contingency well night impossible in the limited time and facility at their disposal, the Factory Labour Commission may have been justified in deciding against the continuance of a system so problematical of good results.

The removal of the time-limit in the definitive Section 2 (3) of the new Act was very necessary. The legislature might well have gone a bit further and reduced the person qualification in the same Section, in supercession of the modifying Clause 20 (2) of the present Act which cannot be readily resorted to.

All factories carrying on an injurious process, or having dangerous machinery, should be under control. Such factories are common in our larger centres. In Bombay they are numerous and the merest passing acquaintance discloses a state of affairs that call for prompt legislation.

Operatives, the majority of whom are women of the corer, and therefore the more helpless class, work under the foulest conditions, and it seems to be no man's business to interfere.

The enforcement of measures to render conditions of labour healthy and safe, should be the first care of some properly constituted authority. It is merely a matter of initial outlay which organisers (usually wealthy Bunnias or Borahs) should be forced to provide.

The time-limit alluded to exempted from the operation of the Act, all factories that worked less than four months in a year—the concerns in view in the Bombay Presidency, being ginning factories. This period was, however, unqualified, and might have comprised without hindrance, four months of a 24 hour day. In practice it rarely meant less than 18 hours during a normal season, and it is well known that some of the largest factories in the Presidency have never been brought under any control.

Such elasticity could scarcely have been contemplated by the legislature or it would surely have followed the English method of defining a month, week, or day by an hour standard.

Section 17 of the present Act makes the occupier primarily responsible for breaches thereof. He can discharge himself from liability by proof that the offence was committed by some other persons without his knowledge or consent, who would, thereupon, be charged.

This Section has been found, in a general way, sufficiently comprehensive. Difficulties sometimes arose in defining the term "Occupier", and the facility afforded for shifting responsibility was at times availed of to the point of absurdity. In other words, a person holding a very subordinate position, and obviously ignorant of the real bearing of the Act, was made the scapegoat.

Higher judicial authority, when appealed to, defined "Occupier" as the chief administrative authority in a factory, or his duly qualified representative; a person who had the sole power of dealing with finances;—of dismissing higher paid officials;—and otherwise exercising powers that would not be delegated to the ordinary manager or technical employee.

In the draft of the new Act put forward by the Factory Labour Commission, the general principle of this Section was maintained, but the logical deduction from the old text was made the subject of interpretation in so many words.

Mr Harvey's subsequent draft rejected the "Occupier" theory and made the manager solely responsible. Undoubtedly the "manager" contemplated was the supreme executive authority in a factory, one who held untrammelled powers in its interior control and working. Were such a person in evidence in every concern this citation would have removed a very contentious item from Factory Law Administration. But a manager in this sense exists in the minority, and the term generally applied might include a mere puppet in the hands of unscrupulous owners.

The new Act, under this heading, substantially follows the recommendation of the Factory Labour Commission. It might well have gone a bit further, and drawn some definite line in fixing responsibility on the person. As it is the old defect of permitting responsibility to filter down to the low paid subordinate still remains. It is not clear, however, in the case of conviction of such subordinate how the closing provision of sub section 42 (2) (c) which rules that "the actual offender should be liable to the like fine as if he were the 'occupier or manager' could be enforced.

The present Act allocates to Provincial Governments, in Section 18, the power of making Rules for (a) fencing of machinery, (b) water supply, (c) ventilation, sanitation, and cleanliness, (d) prevention of over-crowding, (e) the inspection of factories, (f) the manner of dealing with appeals, and (g) otherwise carrying out the purposes of the Act. In subsection 2, it also provides for submission of certain returns, but in one or two instances they lack means of enforcement under the penal Section 15 (1).

The dust abuse is definitely dealt with under Rule 6, but is not referred to in the present Act unless inference can be drawn under the general headings of Section 18 (c), a doubtful contingency in actual law. It is, however, specifically marked in section 10 of the new Act. The purity of water for humidifying purposes is legislated for under 12 id. and latrine accommodation (which has no mention at all in the present Act, though included with some peremptoriness in detail under the Rules) is made imperative in Section 13 of the new Instrument. Under Sections 11, 15, and 16 of the same, provision for lighting, and for emergency exits, has also been made and these important matters must henceforth demand special attention.

In one or two subjects, local conditions may necessitate special rules, but in many points the Act itself might consistently have provided for uniformity of working. It is hoped, however, that this element (advocated more or less strongly by the Factory Labour Commission, and generally acknowledged as desirable) will be in the fore round when the improved system of (administration now it is believed under consideration) comes into force. Complete uniformity could consistently have been provided for in the Act itself under the majority of these headings.

Fencing of machinery is an important case in point. Dangerous machinery of a more or less similar is in general use in India. What is necessary for the protection of operatives in Bombay, is equally necessary in Bengal, or in any other part of the country, and much could have been specified, as fly wheels, hoists and teagles, are to demand the initiative in mill authorities rather than left to spurts of zeal, or sudden awakenings to responsibility in inspectors.

Probably amended rules will, hereafter, some of the items inferred to keep company with the solitary example under Rule 22 of the present Act, which prescribes guards for throstle frames of a certain pattern, which, incidentally, in the style chiefly prevailing, have proved useless as a preventive of accidents, though reducing the chance of very serious casualties.

But local enactments of measures that demand universal application are to say the least of it, unwieldly, and detract also from the general force and importance which rulings from a higher authority ensure.

A difference of opinion regarding what may be considered a suitable water supply renders a distinct understanding on this point desirable.

Dr. Nair in his note of dissent briefly referred to this subject, advocating what had, prior to the deliberations of the Factory Labour Commission, been recognised as a necessity in mills in the Bombay Presidency, viz. storage tanks for potable water as opposed to mere dependence on a supply through Municipal pipes liable at any time to be interrupted.

The new Act requires that a sufficient and suitable water supply shall be maintained. The means (i. e. a storage tank) and the minimum quantity to be maintained could have been stated with advantage, thus ensuring uniformity in all factories in India, for in this matter necessity varies little where native labour is concerned.

Similarly suitable latrine and urinal accomodation is as necessary in one large centre as another, and some fixed standard in the Act itself would have conduced to all round better conditions than at present obtain.

It is not known upon what lines the re-organisation of the Inspecting Staff will be undertaken.

Centralization under the Government of India was deprecated by the Factory Labour Commission, though the necessity of co-ordination in the policy and work of inspectors in the different provinces, to be facilitated if necessary, by transfer from one Government to another (one of the leading point of centralization) was urged with some force.

Dr. Nair considered that the advantages of uniformity, however secured, more than balanced any disadvantages that range on the side of centralization.

A factory administrative staff, that does not include a medical expert will be incomplete. As inferred earlier in this article, questions affecting health and Sanitation, in the absence of definite Legislation which the new Act has not provided, cannot be treated with satisfaction to factory owners, or with justice to the requirements of this important branch of the public service by the ordinary technical inspector, who has no facility for justifying orders he may issue unless backed up by a fixed standard, or personal scentific knowledge.

At Home medical inspectors are found to deal with the subjects alluded to and similar appointments in India would be equally vindicated by useful results.

The Factory Labour Commission, during its investigations, seemed to have arrived at an opinion that the Act was better administered in the Bombay Presidency than elsewhere in India.

Still, the articles in the "Times of India" previously alluded to, were founded on abuses prevalent in Bombay mills, but, of course, mainly with regard to illegal working of children.

It may be regretted that inception was not taken from the state of things obtaining in Bengal, where there is a preponderance of European mill ownership and control, and where also, it is believed, inspectors are assigned better salaries, higher status, more comfortable surroundings and less arduous duties than their colleagues at Bombay.

It has however not occurred, perhaps, to "the man in the street" that the particular type of abuse condemned and exposed had always its remedy, and that new legislation on this particular point goes but little further.

The latter will be equally inoperative unless Government provides an adequate staff to combat such irregularities.

The not uncommon spectacle of an inspector unattended even by a peon (it is not known if he entitled to such a commodity) endeavouring to locate, or detect, illegal working among children in an atmosphere of deceit, and dodging, such as frequently exists under his very nose, is little less than a travesty of responsibility and power.

It is not the province of the writer to comment on the personality of the Bombay Inspecting Department. He is content to think with other that this the greatest manufacturing City in India led the way (even if the acquirement did not touch a higher point than mediocrity) in administering a humane law, and all who have the welfare of Indian industries at heart will share the hope that the finishing touch of Government will be marked by discrimination in selecting additional officers, so that the maximum of efficiency and tact may be assured, and demand thereby, the hearty co-operation of law-abiding factory owners throughout the land.

COUNTRY CRAFT CAUGHT IN A STORM.

Crew's Most Distressful Experience.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 20.

The *Sind Gazette* publishes the following shocking experiences of a boat's crew of the "Bugla of the Sand". Tindal Ali left Calicut for Bunder Abas on the 1st March last with a cargo of timber and 26 hands. On May 22nd she encountered some storm as the three country crafts "Hassan", "Shag" and "Fatehkari" mentioned in a previous telegram. After weathering it four days she sprung a leak and sank, the surface waves washing over her. Ten of the crew took to a jolly boat and as all provisions were destroyed and water became salty they decided to put off and take their chance. The turban served for a sail and the boat was allowed to drift with the wind and waves. They kept themselves afloat by baling out waterfrom time to time till the 10th morning when they sighted a beach on this side of the Omars. One of their number perished from starvation on the fifth day, casting a gloom over all. Greatly relieved were they on nearing the shore to see a solitary hut and a man coming towards them. He said they should come to his hut, but all they could do was to raise their hands to their mouth as a sign for something to drink. The man apparently a shepherd, then brought a bowl of milk diluted with water. After a couple of days the headman of the village near by engaged five camels for their conveyance to Karachi. On arrival here the camel hire Rs. 66 was kindly defrayed by Seth Saleh Mohamad Oom Omar Dessul.

The remaing 16 hands including their Tindal huddled together in the water tank which they considered safer than the jolly boat. The abandoned vessel could be seen drifting for two hours. Their fate is not known, but as they had no eatables in the tank it is feared they must have succumbed to starvation and thirst, being at a great distance from the shore.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HAVILDAR.

Found Decapitated on the Rails.

(From our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 20.

A great sensation was caused yesterday morning when the body of a havildar of the 95th Russell's Infantry was found dead on the permanent way railway line with his head severed from the body. It appears that shortly before 10 p. m. on Sunday night after the 49 Up train had passed the patrolman walking along the permanent way came across the decapitated body of a Hindu lying chest downwards. The patrolman immediately informed the Stationmaster and the Railway police who repaired to the scene. Large crowds hurried to the scene in the morning and the body was identified as if Havildar Nanak Ram of the 95th Russell's Infantry and the body had evidently been secured to the rail by a wire. 'Post mortem' examination of the body was made by Dr. Hunt, Railway Medical Officer. Foul play is suspected and the Railway police are investigating the matter. The deceased was well liked by the officers and men in his regiment and had a good reputation, and no motive can be conceived for the crime.

TALEGAON GLASS WORKS.

The Governor's Visit.

(From our Correspondent)

POONA, June 20.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke this afternoon paid a visit to the Talegaon Glass Works. This industry was started in the year 1907 wish money collected by public subscriptions which the promoters called "Paisa Fund." The idea originated with Mr. Kale of Tanna and subscriptions were invited in 1905 at Bombay. Later, a Committee was formed which included among other gentlemen Dr. Desmook of Bombay and Mr. B. G. Tilak, late Editor of the *Kesari*. After several discussions it was resolved to open glass works at Talegaon with a capital of Rs. 22,000 in hand About a dozen students hailing from all parts of India are instructed in general principles of chemistry, physics, geology, minerology, and special chemistry of glass and allied industries. The students are shown different processes of glass manufacture under the guidance of the Superintendent, Mr. Ishwar Dass Bhashani and two expert Japanese workers.

On arrival of His Excellency and Lady Clarke they were met by Mr. Swifte, I, C. S., Collector of Poona, the Superintendent, and Mr. R. N. Joge, Secretary of the "Paisa Fund" and were then shown round the works where practical demonstrations in the manufacture of glass by students and teachers was given. After inspecting the store-rooms and laboratory Their Excellencies left after being garlanded.

DELHI DURBAR CAMP.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 20.

It is reported that the Government have taken over the extensive premises in Alipur Road at present occupied by the office at the Deputy Accountant General of Post Offices, for occupation of the members of the House of Commons during the Coronation Durbar. The Hotel Cecil has been taken over for the Lords.

The Delhi Municipality has just issued notices that all must be cleared from the pavement in Egerton Road which is the part of the processional route for His Majesty's state entry. The time is given upto 1st September after which date no shopkeepers or vendors will be allowed to gather on the pavements.

LADY HARDINGE'S CONCERT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Lady Hardinge's concert to-night at the Town Hall, in aid of charities, was crowded by the Simla society. The Viceroy's orchestra under Herr Buchner's baton was augmented by many amateurs, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Maclagan, Mrs. Buchner, Mr. Bevan Petman, Mrs. Adie, the Misses Adie, Mr. Astbury, Miss Wigley, Miss Witten and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton. The vocalists were Mrs. Kettlewell, Dr. Denison Ross and Mr. V. Dawson. Every detail was excellent. Pizzi's symphonic poem was perfectly rendered, Mrs. Kettlewell as usual was great in her rendering of Martini's "Plaisir D'amour." Dr. Denison Ross in two of Brahma's songs carried the house. Mrs. Denison Ross played Schuman's concerto in A minor with orchestral accompaniment with style and talent, possessed by very few amateurs. Mr. Dawson was in fairly good training and sang well. Elgar's music is fast by working on music critics and is decidedly ambitious. His "Land of Hope and Glorge was rendered by a full orchestra assisted by the talented choir of Christ Chnrch. The audience applauded fully two minutes. The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and a large party from the Lodge were present.

A GLOBE-TROTTER ARRIVES AT RANGOON.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 20.

Herr Holtzappel, a native of Bavaria, arrived here to-day on tour round the world on foot for a wager of three thousand pounds offered by the Frankfort Sporting Club, to complete the journey in three years. He left Frankfort-on-Maine on the 9th October, 1909, and has travelled through Persia and Baluchistan to Karachi, thence to Bombay and Calcutta and again on to Burma from the North. He next goes to China, Japan, San Francisco, thence home to Germany. His life was in danger more than once.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

Eurasian Arrested at Rangoon.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 20.

One Len McKeon, a Eurasian, was arrested last night in Rangoon on a charge of being concerned in a dacoity at a village in the Wakema District. On June 2, an armed band of dacoits entered a Burman house and, having tied up four of the inmates, took away ornaments and clothing worth about two thousand rupees. They fired several shots in the air, but did not attempt to injure the householders. McKeon, who it is alleged was at the head of the dacoite, is said to have remained hidden in a boat in the stream, which runs at a short distance from the house and to have taken took no actual part in the dacoity. but he was to receive a double share of the loot for lending his gun. The Criminal Investigation Department, on searching the accused's house in Rangoon, found a gun of the Chassepot pattern with 66 cartridges together with 37 revolver cartridges. A five-chambered revolver was found with the accused when he was arrested as he returned home at half past ten. Several pawn tickets for jewellery and other articles were found on the accused. The accused will be sent back to Wakema for trial.

SEPARATION REPRESENTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPUR, June 20.

The District Moslim League at a largely attended meeting resolved to ask for a separate representation on the local bodies claiming 50 per cent. of the seats. A deputation of the League waited upon the Collector with the request to forward their views to the Government. The matter also came up before the Municipal Board to-day, the Board by a majority of 12 to 5 resolved against the separate representation, the voting being purely party votes, the Hindus voting against the Mahomedans for separate representation. The Board also resolved against excessive representation and mixed voting if separate representation be granted.

The Municipal Board in the same meeting unanimously supported Mr. Gokhale's Bill, recomending its passing into law.

INDIAN INSURANCE BILL.

(From our Correspondent.)

ABAD, June 20.

The Indian Insurance Bill which was sent Home some time ago to the Secretary of State for sanction is expected back by the next month.

THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—While engaged in preparing the materials of this letter, two things appeared in the public press which particularly attracted my attention. One is the wish—equal to a mandate—of His Majesty—that large sums of money should not be spent in presenting addresses to His Majesty, but that the same may be applied to purposes of charity: the other was the fervid praise of the City of Bombay, published some days ago. I doubt if the true significance of the Royal wish is yet adequately realised, but in any case the wish expressed in some quarters of purchasing a valuable diamond and presenting it on behalf of all India to His Majesty to be worn in the British Crown, must now be abandoned. And the writer of the letter in your contemporary, might, I think, have done much greater good by suggesting a few improvements to be made to the town.

The condition of the seaface from Colaba to Chowpatti is a disgrace to Bombay. By far the best, the most convenient and only place for popular exercise, it is kept unlighted all round the year with the result that very few people derive any benefit from it, which at the lighted portion of Chowpatti viz., the Khote footpath, the throng presents every evening the spectacle of ants turned insane. For three hours every evening, except when it is raining, nothing can be heard there but the clack clack of boots, nothing can be felt there but the joltings and diggings in the ribs, nothing can be inhaled there but the odour of fishermen's nets, while the uproar of the place is sufficient to submerge the murmur of the sea. Is it proper, is it safe to allow thousands of people to take their airing under the packed conditions, or is it not wiser, more humane and in all respects better that this seething mass of humanity should be distributed all along the seashore with which Nature has equipped Bombay?

The best way to secure this end and to induce a still greater number of people—men, women and children of all conditions and communities, to come out of their hot homes and breathe the fresh evening air, is to light the seaface from Colaba to Chowpatti. Without lights, during the dark half of the month, with the imperfect and unsafe condition of the footpath (on which I have often seen horses, being ridden after dark) and its utter solitariness, the place becomes the city's home for the homeless to be shunned by all God-fearing citizens.

Can it be said that the Local Body has fulfilled its duties properly by, on the one hand throwing open the footpath for public recreation, and then keeping it so long unlighted, thus defeating the very purpose in view? I have been at some pains to investigate this matter in the most practical manner by observing the traffic on the seaface at the time when business is over and the tide has turned cityward. The result is interesting and highly suggestive and makes one wonder whether similar backwardness can be permitted in any other civilized city on the earth. I have found that as a rule, Europeans favour that part of the seaface which runs between Colaba and the Church Gate Station, the Parsis between the Church Gate Station and the Parsi Gymkhana, while the Hindus prefer the space between the Marine Lines Station and the Charni Road level crossing. Beyond this there is a large number of persons who use the footpath while returning from their offices situate in the Fort, and adopting 6 p. m. as the hour from which the various offices begin to close. I give below the number of pedestrians that used the footpath between the hours of 6-15 p. m. and 7-30 p. m. on the days and at the principal parts of the footpath named below:—

	June 7th.	June 9th.	June 11th Sun.	June 13th.
1 Just North of the Church Gate Station.	553	679	543	827
2 Opposite the Overbridge South of the Marine Lines Station.	585	701	617	800
3 Opposite the Overbridge immediately to the South of the Hindu Gymkhana	515	606	749	696a
4 Opposite the Overbridge to the South of Charni Road Station.	171	851	1,021	997
5 Just South of the Charni Road Level Crossing.	753	691	970	816

a Exclusive of the gantry emerging from the City of Gold and crossing the Queen's Road to consecrate the ashes into the sea.

The number of pedestrians gets many times multiplied on days of Hindu or Parsi festivity and bears no proportion to what would happen were the paths lighted. It is undoubtedly one of the most important, pressing and far-sighted duties of the Municipality of a thrivingindustrial town like ours to provide facilities of every kind to tempt the middle-classes and the poor of Bombay out of the routine of dull work and insanitary homes, during certain hours of the day. The charming Bay presents an ideal place by which to take healthy physical exercise, particularly the cheap and convenient exercise of walking, and the long footpath on the sea-shore is a good guarantee against overcrowding. If the seaface were lighted, people who go by train would go on foot, and women and children would come out in greater numbers; but so long as that is not done the possibilities of the place remain idle and unappreciated.

A large amount of money will be spent in popular celebrations attendant on their Majesties' arrival in Bombay. Is it too much to ask that instead of or in addition to spending away a large part of the public subscription in the amusements of the hour, some of it may be applied to some permanent purpose of popular usefulness? The hearts and the imagination of the poor, we may be sure, will be touched more deeply and lastingly by things that substantially ease the burden of their lives than by the sights of the hour or the feast of the day. We may also feel sure, we shall thereby please His Majesty most and carry out the spirit of his gracious wish set forth above. Having regard to the large sum already contributed for the Royal Entertainment, the cost of raising up a few posts and permanently lighting the seaface ought not to look heavy, while no more auspicious inauguration of the scheme can be desired than the night on which their Royal Majesties will view the illuminations. Again, the name "Back Bay" has always appeared to me as an utterly inadequate designation for one of the most charming views in the East. I would suggest that from the night of the Royal Celebrations where the whole seaface will be lighted up and permanence of light thenceforth secured to it, the Bay may be christened and pass down in history by the more fitting name of The Queen's Bay.

I hope these suggestions will meet with the approval of the authorities. Even if it be found impracticable at this juncture to take in hand the entire scheme, I hope the urgent necessity of lighting the place where the overbridges meet the Chowpatti footpath and where people do most thickly and frequently congregate, will be admitted and supplied. At night time, there is a break in the Queen's Necklace which require to be repaired and the present, in my opinion, is the most fitting opportunity to do it.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

June 18.

FIRE IN A SHIP AT CALCUTTA.

(From our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

A fire was discovered this afternoon in the midship hold of the steamer 'Selsdon belonging to the Haulder Middleton Steamship Co of London at the Kidderpore Docks. The ship was laden with a cargo of mixed grains for New York and was to have sailed this evening The Fire Brigade are endeavouring to put out the flames with corbonic acid gas but the fire is still smouldering.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Lieut-Colonel W. L. Maxwell will succeed Colonel Cowper as Commandant, 10th Lancers, when the latter's tenure expires in December next.

Captain G. L. H. Manley, 1st Sherwood Foresters, has been selected for Adjutant, East Coast H. Volunteer Rifles, vice Captain Alington who vacates in November next.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Protest Against New Scheme.

A largely attended meeting of the Cutchi Memon, Kolsa Moholla, Chhotani, Khandewani and other "Jamats" was held last night in the Minarawali Masjid, Old Memonwada, Bombay, to protest against the Sandhurst-Road-to-Crawford-Market Scheme. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed was proposed to the chair by Miah Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chottani, J. P. The following resolutions were carried:—

I. That the meeting strongly disapproves of and protests against the scheme of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust to make a hundred feet wide new street from the Crawford Markets to Sandhurst Street and thence onward for the following amongst other most vital and weighty reasons:—(1) That it will be a highly costly scheme and is entirely unnecessary for the present wants of Bombay; (2) that there are a number of insanitary areas which require immediate attention of the Trust for their improvement and if that work is taken in hand the Trust will confer far greater advantages on the city than by carrying out the present scheme which is more or less intended to make Bombay, which is proverbially commercial, into a city of avenues for the enjoyment of the rich at the sacrifice of the poor; (3) that if the scheme is carried out it will inflict irreparable loss and hardship on a large porion of the Mahomedan population of Bombay, principally us, Memons; (4) that it will deprive them of their houses and homes in which they and their anoestors have resided in peace and comfort for many generations past; (5) that it will disperse the numerous members of their "Jamats" who have settled themselves down in chosen and selected streets to the exclusion of other communities for many obvious reasons; (6) that it will deprive them of many social and religious comforts and conveniencies which they now enjoy; (7) that it will render all their religious, charitable and communial institutions useless, because they will have to go and reside at a distance and the members of the caste will be dispersed over large and separate areas so as to make it impossible for them to meet at one place as they now do to perform their functions, domestic, social, worldly and religious; (8) that they will be without "Jamatkhanas" where they can meet to dine, at a few hours, verbal notice by "Jamat" criers on ceremonial occasions of joy and sorrows; (9) that they will be deprived of the most important privileges they now enjoy of offering their prayers at all hours of day and night at the mosques which are at present built and located in the hearts of their streets according to the wants and requirements of their occupants; (10) that it will most painfully affect their religious feelings and sentiments by being deprived of their most sacred rights of resting their dead bodies in the precincts of the mosques of the respective Mohollas, where deaths occur and offer their prayers of "Fatiahs" before the bodies are removed for interment to their permanent resting places or cemetries; (11) that it will most grievously upset the whole of their social fabric which at present rests on usages and customs of daily calls of the members of one family on those of others at short distances of a few yards according to time honoured customs and on numerous occasions and ceremonies of joy and sorrow which occur almost daily; (12) that it will most seriously interfere with numerous social and religious functions which at present are very conveniently performed owing to all relations and friends having their residences very close to each other, but which will become practically impossible to perform if they are compelled to live apart and away from each other; (13) that it will seriously interfere with the religious and secular education of their children for whom schools and Madrasas have been conveniently constructed at short distances in their own streets and localities; (14) that their present dispensaries will become useless and it will be most difficult to establish new dispensaries for the poor and needy invalids of their communities in any other places at such short and convenient distances as they at present have; (15) that the commercial advantages which they now enjoy will all be lost to them; (16) they will not have their new residences in a series of their own Mohollas as at present with their pehdis, shops and godowns attached to them; (17) that they will be sent away to great distances from their present trade centre which are most advantageous and profitable, and by their being removed from their present localities other centres of business which are in keen competition, will derive great advantages at a very large and serious sacrifice of the Memons; (18) that even if, on completion of the scheme, the Trust were to offer to the present owners of the properties, which they will acquire a sort of pre-emption over others, such offer will be hardly acceptable, firstly, because the price will naturally be much too high if not almost prohibitive; secondly, there will not be sufficient surplus land to offer; and thirdly, the style of houses which the new occupants will be required to build will be very expensive; (19) that there is no parallel of this scheme in any equally large and commercial city like Bombay inasmuch as it has never been carefully considered and thrashed out as to its advantages and disadvantages as it should have been; that no opportunity has been given to the Public, or, at any rate such portion of it as is most vitally affected by it, such as the Memons, to express their approval or disapproval of the same; (20) that it will be difficult to find an instance of a scheme so large and costly as this so suddenly and hastily conceived and intended to be put through in such a short time. Whereas instances are not wanting where in similarly large and commercial cities schemes such as these have taken years to discuss and mature and the public have had full and ample warning of the likelihood of their coming into existence after fairly long periods, after they are launched and brought before the public. II. That this meeting is also unanimously and firmly of opinion that the abovementioned grievances be brought and placed before the Bombay Government and, if necessary, before the Government of India and, if further necessary, before the Secretary of State for India, and their intercession may be earnestly solicited on behalf and in the interest of those who are materially affected by the scheme. III. That copies of these resolutions be forthwith forwarded to the President and Members of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay with an earnest request that they may take up immediately this important matter in their own hands and use their powerful voice and influence with those who are directly connected with the scheme and in whose power or authority to sanction the same lies not to sanction it and carry it through for reasons above indicated. IV. That (1) Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed; (2) Haji Esuf Sobhani; (3) Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman Kadvani; (4) Myan Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani; (5) Mr. Ali Mahomed Aba Jooma; and (6) Mr Mahomed Myan Haji Ahmed Khandvani, be appointed members of a Committee who should enter into communication with the said Anjuman-e-Islam in order to carry the said last resolution into effect. V. That the said Committee be also requested to forward copies of these resolutions to such other bodies as they may consider necessary and proper.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr. I.C.S., presiding.

Consideration was given to an offer of Mr. Byramji M. Malabari who had applied for a lease of two plots on the Gamdevi Estate for the Seva Sadan, at an annual of Re. 1 per square yard instead of Re. 1-2-0 fixed by the Trustees. He submitted that it was a charitable institution. Some Trustees wished to know what the object of that institution was.

The Chairman replied that the object of that institution was to create a class of sisters of charity to help the poor and it deserved some concession.

It was then resolved to inform Mr. Malabari that his proposal could not be accepted unless he agreed to pay the advertised rates and the value of the materials of building standing on the plot.

The Trustees also considered Government resolution of 30th May last as the resumption of a plot of land comprised in the Parel Estate required for the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

The Chairman said that the plot measured 50,000 square yards.

The resolution was recorded.

The cases arising out of the recent Namasudra-Mussalman riots in Khulna and Jessore districts will be tried by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Narial and will probably start in about a fortnight. Armed police are still stationed at Kalia and it is reported that when they are withdrawn a punitive police force will be stationed in the affected villages.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Byculla Ry. Institute vs. Y.M.C.A.

On Tuesday, the Y. M. C. A. team met the Byculla Railway Institute on the Cooperage ground, Bombay, in the Harwood League. The Y.M.C.A. first opened the attack, but the Railway team roon retaliated and in the opening stages play was fairly fast and even. The Byculla Institute forwards gradually pressed and Jackson got away with the ball, putting in a hard shot which unfortunately hit an upright and rebounded into play. Banfield, however, shot again and put the ball just under the cross-bar beating Hildreth. This put the Y.M.C.A. on their mettle and their forwards made a run, Parsons putting a glancing shot from the wing which Smith saved cleverly. Webb then tried from inside-right, but the ball went on the wrong side of the goal-post. Play was still made up of rushes on either side and Hildreth had an anxious moment with a high dropping shot, but his height enabled him to fist away before the ball reached the Byculla team's forwards. Nothing more of event happened before half-time was whistled, the football being of a poor order. Score:—

Byculla Ry. Institute..... 1 goal
Y. M. C. A..... nil.

After the interval, the Y. M. C. A. crossed into the Institute half for a moment, but they were soon driven back and the Byculla forwards made a combined run, Cusson netting the ball from a pass by Jackson. The point, however, was not allowed as the referee adjudged the forward to be "offside." Then came a wonderful display of mis-kicking and lost chances—especially on the part of the Y. M. C. A. team—which, although they might not have been an exhibition of good football, were entertaining to the spectators. At last the Byculla Institute men made an effort and forced a corner, but the ball was cleared and the game once more degenerated into a farce. Some minutes later time was announced with no further addition to the score:—

Byculla Ry. Institute ..... 1 goal
Y. M. C. A..... nil

The teams were as follows:—

Byculla Railway Institute:—Goal. Smith; backs, Cotterill and Muir; half-backs, Major, Molyneux, and Gardner; forwards, C. Stokes, Banfield, Jackson, Cusson and Lobo.

Y. M. C. A.: Goal; Hildreth; backs, Brown and Tapsell; halves, Benson, Knight and Mathalone; forwards, Cole, Webb, Phillips, Cornfield and Parsons.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts
R. Warwicks	2	2	0	0	8	1	4
Bombay F. C.	2	2	0	0	6	2	4
Telegraphs	2	2	0	0	4	0	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	0	10	4	2
B. G. A.	2	1	1	0	8	4	2
Byculla R. Institute	3	1	2	0	3	11	1
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	3	0	0	6	0
B. V. A.	2	0	2	0	0	11	0

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TUB FROCKS.

With the advent of the hot weather, the question of "Tub" frocks becomes all important. Several well-known Home firms are this year making a specialite of these, one dressmaker in particular having combined the use of striped and plain linen with excellent effect and succeeded in the most difficult task of all—viz., that of achieving a really smart tennis or sports frock made of washing material that is quite dainty enough to look perfectly correct for garden-party wear. Meanwhile in cheap ready-made washing frocks wonders have been achieved. One finds all manner of artistic zephyr and pretty fancy cotton frocks that cost but one or two pounds apiece, while linen suits in various colouring, that are well made on picturesque lines and simply trimmed with neat braiding effects, are quite a feature of dress of to-day. Striped galatea makes up most effectively for smart coats and skirts, this material being far newer and [quite as effective as Tussore silk or striped satin, while it has the distinct advantage of costing much less.

SUITABLE HATS.

The choice of millinery to wear with such frocks is by no means on easy matter in these days, when milliners seem to think that "Lancer feathers" are the sole trimming to be used upon all occasions. One pretty hat suitable for wear with cotton frocks, is a becoming straw shape made in various colours and fashioned so that the brim rolls off the face. Round the crown is a simple trail of foliage, while right in front is an upstanding quill made of pleated ribbon which is held in position with a charming cabochon of rose petals.

A GROUP OF LOVELY MILLINERY.

Floral hats are perhaps the most suitable for wear with cotton and linen frocks. A change from the floral toque is a shady hat made of deep mauve silk that is lined with a paler shade of mauve the entire crown being covered with trails of purple clover. Another new idea is the whole crown-drapery made like a cap of flowers which is put on the top of the crown of a hat and forms a trailing trimming. A hat trimmed this way is to be had in fine green straw lined with Saxe blue the crown veiled with Royal blue forget-me-nots. A charming and useful garden hat which is quite cheap is, of course, woven rush straw, trimmed with a swathing of cream silk muslin lightly spotted with black velvet spots, the big shady brim being finished underneath with a rouleau of black velvet.

CLOAKS FOR DAY WEAR.

The question of cloaks for day wear is fast becoming all-important. Nowadays hardly any smart frock is counted complete unless it is covered with a long transparent chiffon net, or lace cloak. These are made either in black or in vivid colouring, while very often a combination of colour is used. For instance, one plum-coloured chiffon cloak mounted over an under-lining of grey tule has the hem of the coat and the fronts adorned with a silver key-pattern border. For wearing with a black frock one finds a handsome black tulle coat adorned with motifs of heavy gold lace; while flame-coloured coat made of chiffon looks well worn over a simple red foulard frock, and a pale blue net coat does much to relieve the monotony of an all-white toilette.

ARTIFICIAL FRUIT.

Artificial fruit seems quite to have ousted the wearing of flowers nowadays so far as evening frocks are concerned, the favourite corsage ornament of the moment being long trails of shaded silk cherries with red muslin leaves, which are often interspersed with gold foliage. Bunches of gold and silver grapes, or trails of small plums and tiny grapes made in shades of purple silk, with silver leaves, are likewise very effective, while cluster bunches of wild strawberries made of silk on long limp green stalks are constantly to be seen adorning evening toilettes.

NOVEL WEDDING GIFTS.

Conspicuous amongst wedding presents this year are Dresden china pots and bowls filled with china flowers of various colours, in some instances filled with a variety of flowers such as small roses, forget-me-nots, pansies wall-flowers, etc., while others represent pots of such growing plants as purple cyclamen and miniature dwarf rose trees.

Good Cakes

—the kind that are best for the children—are those baked at home and raised with "Paisley Flour." Best because they are light, wholesome and digestible, and because mothers can see that all the ingredients are clean and sound.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

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"It was in the latter end of the year 1908 that a nas

BY THE WAY.

CONEY ISLAND.

Coney Island, which has suffered the most disastrous fire in its history, is the extreme western end of a great outlying sandbar, broken by inlets, which extends for nearly ninety miles along the southern coast of Long Island. It is easily accessible from New York during the season by rail, tram, and steamer, and its sea-breezes are a priceless boon to tens of thousands of city workers on holiday afternoons during the heats of summer. Its frequent fires have not deterred speculators from spending large sums of money on its amusement resorts, some of which are laid out on a most lavish scale. Its "shows" of various sorts are estimated to represent an investment of not less than £2,000,000.

THE ROYAL OAK.

The actual tree into which Charles vanished was hacked to pieces within a few years by relic-hunters, and the present Royal oak at Boscobel is merely a descendant. A salver made from the original Royal oak is still possessed by Oxford University, and countless chairs, tables, altars, picture-frames, and snuff-boxes claim to be made out of the same sacred material. Charles II. intended to commemorate his escape at Boscobel by establishing a new Order of "Knights of the Royal Oak" but thought best "not to keep awake animosities." The name of the "Royal Oak" has been preserved in the Navy since 1664. The first ship to bear this historic name met with an ignominous fate, being burned by the Dutch when they came up the Medway in 1667. Oak Apple Day, now little observed except by schoolboys, was formerly a great anniversary, and for long after the Restoration a Royal Oak invariably figured in all civic pageants.

A MOTHER OF PREMIERS.

Oxford Union Society, for which Lord Curzon opened a new wing in mail week, sprang from the United Debating Society, founded in Easter term, 1823, by Robert Wilberforce, elder brother of the Bishop, Lord Mahon, the future historian, and Sir George Prevost. It was formed, as the name implies by a coalition of various private associations by a similar kind. At first the Union had to face not only the displeasure of the dons, but the peril of disruption. In 1833 the Tories defeated by the Whigs, formed an opposition club called the "Rambler" but an amusing mock Homeric poem styled "Uniomachia healed the schism with laughter. It was by a brilliant speech at the Union, on May 17, 1831, that Gladstone established his reputation as an orator. He was in those days a "stern, unbending Tory."

DISCOVERY OF EARLY OLD TESTAMENT MS.

In the June number of the "Expository Times," Professor Kennedy, of Edinburgh University, describes a hitherto unknown MS. of the Old Testament, which he names the Codex Edinburgensis, which he has discovered in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. It is said that for size, condition, and caligraphy it has few rivals among similar MSS. in any library in the world. Strangely enough, it has hitherto escaped the notice of Old Testament scholars. The manuscript is contained in two huge folio volumes. The material is parchment, the leaves of which are bound up in quires of eight folios—i. e., sixteen pages, with catchwords at the left-hand bottom corner of each quire.

THE AGE OF THE CODEX.

As to the difficult question of the age of the Codex Edinburgensis, there is no indication in the manuscript itself, in the shape of a colophon to any of the books, of the date or place of writing, unless some expect in these matters can identify the scribe, whose name will be given presently. The character of the writing is thus the main clue at present available, and it shows that it is not a very early MS., say, of the tenth or eleventh century. On the other hand, the Codex cannot be later than the fourteenth century. It may be added that the binding, which is in pigskin over wooden boards, is characteristic of the arts of Germany and the Low Countries in the sixteenth century. One of the stamps of the figured panels which surround the borders bears the date 1557.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTION.

The Sunday-School collections recently taken in a United Methodist chapel in a Yorkshire village, the "Christian World" tells, amounted to over £40. An analysis of the collection showed that it was made up of:

5 sovereigns.	136 shillings.
15 half-sovereigns.	210 sixpences.
4 crown pieces	539 threepenny pieces.
22 half-crowns.	301 pennies.
41 florins.	111 halfpence.

And this village congregation, our contemporary remarks, meets its working expenses and contributes its quota to ministerial support.

BRIGHTON SUMMER SEASONS.

The opening of the summer season at Brighton attracted quite a galaxy of Ministerial stars. A generation ago, the old Orleans Club, in the King's-road, was made by Lord Randolph Churchill, a favourite week-end socio-political resort. Hither came all the Randolphian henchmen, marshalled by the little group's leader, the late Sir Alfred Slade. Among those whom it included were invariably the late Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the present Sir H. Austin Lee, of the Foreign Office, Mr. Edward Dicey, Mr. R. O'Hara, Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner, and, happily still flourishing, Sir G. O. Wombwell, and the late Sir Robert Peel, the great Sir Robert's son, who always protested that Brighton was far more enjoyable during the unfashionable months of May and June, than in modish November.

WHY JEWS DO NOT KEEP DONKEYS.

A correspondent of the "Jewish Chronicle" writes: What a funny thing it is that our Jewish costermongers seldom if ever keep a donkey. The fact was brought home to my mind the other day when looking in at the brave display of donkeys at the People's Palace Show. There was not a single Jewish entry. . . . Our people are lovers of animals, so that there must be some cogent reason at the bottom of it all. Perhaps the modern Jewish toiler who earns his living in the market-places of the Metropolis remembers the part played by the ass in altering the character of Balaam's mission, and has not the heart to use the patient quadruped as a beast of burden.

THE MODERNIST OATH IN RUSSIA.

The oath against Modernism, which has caused so much trouble in Germany, has now brought the Roman Catholic Church into conflict with the Russian Government. It seems that M. Stolypin has forbidden the Catholic priest to take any such oath, and a meeting of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Lubin, which assembled in order to make the declaration was dispersed by the police. The Russian Government does not care about the question of Modernism so much as the fact that the Vatican has transmitted its orders for the taking of the oath direct to the Catholic clergy, whereas the order should have been transmitted through the medium of the Russian Minister of the Interior, who has charge of religious matters. In the same way the reports of the Catholic clergy to the Holy See must pass through a Government office. Even the contribution known as Peter's Pence cannot go direct to the Pope. The same principle controls the attitude of the Government towards all Dissenting Churches, and up to the present time the Vatican has apparently conformed to this rule, encyclicals and other Pontifical documents being transmitted to the Russian episcopate through the Home or Foreign Office. In the case of the Modernist oath the Vatican has not taken this precaution, and hence the trouble. It is said that this state of affairs is partly due to M. Sazonoff's dislike of Catholicism. He is the Minister responsible for carrying on negotiations with the Holy See.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A WRITER'S CHARACTER AND HIS WORKS.

In one of the finest passages in "In Memoriam" Tennyson tells us how, seated on the lawn late one evening, reading the letters of Arthur Hallam, his dead friend's soul "flashed upon him" as he read. There may be believed to be more of a writer's soul in his letters than in more impersonal forms of composition, nevertheless all literary matter may be said to flash upon the mind of an intelligent reader some glimpse of the soul of him who composed it. From this contact with the soul of the author there arises, as Addison pointed out, a curiosity as to his life and character, and even his bodily appearance, so that the man who came from Spain, not to make Virgil's acquaintance, but merely to "see" him, did so in obedience to a human instinct. It is perhaps as well that it is not given to all readers to see their favourite authors in the flesh, for there might be many disappointments. There would not be if the Pythagorean theory were true that the soul pre-existed and fashioned a body for itself according to its own inherent qualities. In that case no doubt the beauty of the soul would always be reflected in the body. In experience, however, that does not always happen, and nature has a curious whim, at one time of enclosing a foul soul in a fair envelope, and at another of encasing a soul beautiful as the passion-flower in a body grotesque enough to swell the train of the Abbot of Unreason. The principle is well known to writers of fiction, and there is a subtle instance in the most popular of M. Rostand's plays. There it is the passionate soul of Cyrano which appeals to Roxane in the letters, her handsome young lover sends her; but she never thinks of associating it with so ungainly a person as Cyrano. The picture Miss Braddon paints of Lady Audley is another case where the disparity of what are, nevertheless, two co-members of one organism is made literary capital of. Lady Audley, it will be remembered, is a monster of crime. She is a bigamist and an incendiary, and if she is not a murderer it is not her fault. Yet this fiend of a soul is enclosed in a body of such an innocent beauty that Scotland Yard itself might be excused for being incredulous of her criminality. Hers is "a childish beauty"; her eyes are blue and "clear as the skies on a bright summer's day"; her hair is golden, and either "falls in a feathery [shower over her throat and shoulders" or shines about her face "like the pale golden halo you see round the head of a Madonna in an Italian picture." This is, of course, extreme and absurd, nevertheless the remark which a lady made to Joubert might be extended to many others—that he had the air of a soul that had met a body by chance and was making the best of it.

PORTRAITS BETTER THAN REALITY.

Milton was Platonising when he declared in "Comus" that there are certain virtues that come to "cast a beam on the outward shape"; at any rate, gifts of imagination do not necessarily do so; and we are perhaps happier in contemplating our favourite poets in their portraits than in their reality. Thus Tennyson will always be to us the weird, grand, Merlin-like being who looks down upon us out of the second portrait by Watts, but this is how he impressed Allingham at first:—"Soon came in a tall, broad-shouldered, swarthy man, slightly stooping, with loose dark hair. He wore spectacles, and was obviously very near-sighted. Hollow cheeks and the dark pallor of his skin gave him an unhealthy appearance. He was a strange and almost spectral figure." Similary, Clint's Shelley suffices us although to a snap-shotter the poet's may have been the freckled face with the turned-up nose that portrayers of the "real Shelley" tell us it was.

DID SHAKSPERE VISIT ITALY?

Did Shakspere visit Italy? Like the analogous question which periodically is discussed in Scottish papers—Did Shakspere visit Edinburgh?—it is one which, however interesting locally, is of little importance to the ordinary student of Shakspere. Since, however, the affirmative is maintained by such a critic as Sarrazin, it is well to see by what reasons his contention may be redargued. This is one of the things which Signor Carlo Segre very well does in the book "Ralazioni Letterarie fra Italia e Inghilterra," which he has just published with Successori Le Monnier at Florence. The book itself is interesting, displays adequate knowledge of English literature, and the common sense which rather than novelty, characterises the author's judgments comes out in the way in which he urges that whatever support a number of points of accurate detail in Shakspere's Italian plays may seem to give to the theory of an actual visit is destroyed by the existence of errors which on one who had first-hand knowledge of the localities involved would have committed. The dramatist, for example, represents Prospero as carried on board ship at Milan, taken some leagues to sea, then transhipped into that "rotton carcase of a butt" which we know of. Further, in the "Two Gentleman of Verona" Valentine takes ship at Verona for Milan and studies the tide in order to do so, although the Adige is, of course, a tideless river. Both feats are practically impossible. Of course, Elze is right in holding that a voyage by water from Verona to Milan is not an absolute impossibility. You embark at Verona, sail down to the Adriatic, then ascend the Po to Cremona, then sail up the Adda until you reach the canal cut by Francesco Sforza, and so reach Milan. But no sane traveller would, even in the leisurely days of old, prefer such an enormous detour to a land journey of less than a hundred miles by highroad. Nor is the case helped by the map which a writer in the "Nineteenth Century" three years ago produced, which showed that Italy in Shakspere's day was almost as rich in waterways as Holland in canals, for the greater number of the waterways mentioned are rills which would be as easily crossed by a cart and horse as by pair of oars. The truth seems to be that Shakspere thought Verona and Milan were on the same river—a large one, perhaps the Po at any rate a river very like the Thames at London as he knew it, one subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and furnishing every convenience for anyone desiring shipping. "If Shakspere had really visited our country," concludes Signor Segre, "he might have forgotten the name of a fountain or that of a dance in vogue at the time, but he would have remembered that the Adige is not a tidal river, and that voyagers are not in the way of taking ship at the gates or Milan."

REMINISCENCES OF R. L. STEVENSON.

The prominence of Stevenson in the eyes of the public of to-day is one of the most interesting of the literary features of our time. Usually, when a great author has died and the obituaries have been discussed and the posthumous volume reviewed a deep silence settles upon him and his name occurs only now and again in an allusion. It is not a barren time, for the shade of the author is, metaphorically, standing before Rhadamanthus. That is, his old admirers have said their say, and a new generation who will hereafter become articulate, are a king themselves whether they find their own in his works. In the case of Stevenson it has been different. Ever since his death there has been a stream of volumes of reminiscences and books of the "homes and haunts" sort, while the collections of fresh letters and the publication in cheaper form of matter formerly imprisoned in the expensive editions have had all the effect upon the public of new books by their author. Consequently there has been no solution of continuity between his contemporary popularity and what may prove his permanent fame. Will posterity, one wonders, value him chiefly as an essayist or as a novelist? The essays came first, and the admirers of them could not be persuaded that the first novels were better. But as the novels succeeded each other, many began to change their mind. From a recent speech of Mr. Colvin's one may guess at a possible reversion to the first view.

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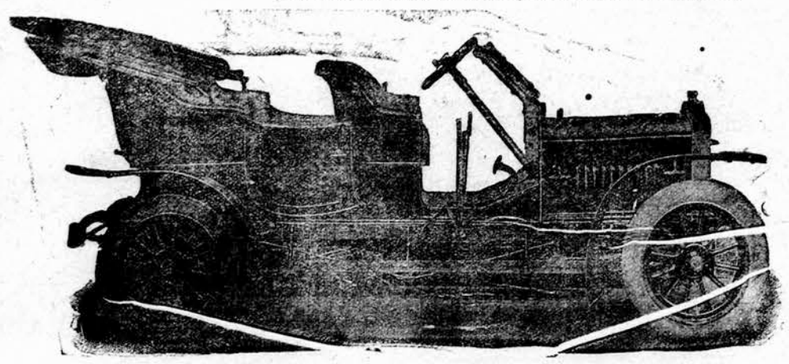

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